

45
"The Literary Digest" grows more and more a necessity as the world grows busier and magazines multiply.
Its condensations are admirable."—The Illustrated Buffalo Express, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

VOL. VI. NO. 17. WHOLE NO. 149.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
18-20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1893.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
\$3.00 PER ANNUM;
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Do You Know That Over 5,000 Changes Have Been Made in

—YOUNG'S— ANALYTICAL CONCORDANCE TO THE BIBLE?

It is designed to meet the wants of the most profound scholar, as well as the simplest reader of the English Bible. By ROBERT YOUNG, LL.D. 4to, 1,106 pp. Price, cloth, \$5.00; tan sheep, \$7.50; half morocco, \$9.00; full morocco, \$12.00. Carriage free.

Philip Schaff, D.D., LL.D.: "The most complete Concordance in the English or in any other language."

THE NEW REVISED EDITION NOW READY.

After years of patient labor on the part of many expert scholars, a thorough revision of this gigantic work has been accomplished. In this grand revision over five thousand corrections have been made. Thus there is secured for this well-known Concordance, for many years to come, a continuance of popularity as the most desirable work of its kind in existence, considering convenience, practicability, fullness, accuracy, and workmanship.

Some Facts of Vast Importance.

The great superiority of YOUNG'S CONCORDANCE over any other Bible concordance, new or old, is exhibited in its salient and unique features, which are included in the following brief statements:

- 1st. It exhibits about 311,000 references.
- 2nd. It marks 30,000 various readings in the New Testament alone.
- 3d. It contains over 70,000 Greek and Hebrew words—all alphabetically arranged under their English title.
- 4th. Analytical in character, it gives the various shades of meaning of related words, represented in English by one word.
- 5th. Every word is given in alphabetical order, arranged under its Hebrew or Greek original, WITH THE LITERAL MEANING OF EACH AND ITS PRONUNCIATION. The same English words being frequently translated from various Hebrew or Greek words which have either different shades of meanings, or even totally different meanings, the references in Young's Concordance are, in every instance, grouped according to the original words from which they are translated.

No other Bible concordance in existence combine these advantages of variety and position. The priceless value of this unique feature cannot be over-estimated. At a glance, without further page-turning, it enables every student, in an important sense to be his own commentator, even though he has no knowledge of the Greek or Hebrew languages.

- 6th. The Proper Name of every Person or Place is given, with the literal meaning.
- 7th. The date or era of every person is given, so as to distinguish him from every other of the same name.
- 8th. A valuable summary of chief results from recent topographical and archaeological research to the illustration of Scripture is given.
- 9th. As said the *New York Tribune*: "It is at once a Concordance, a Greek, Hebrew, and English Lexicon of Bible words, and a Scriptural Gazetteer, and is as valuable to students of the Holy Word as an unabridged dictionary is to the general reader."

Besides the above this great Concordance bristles with other invaluable points of advantage.

The Interior, Chicago: "This is the most valuable help to the study of the Scriptures."

Christian Standard, Philadelphia: "Not a mere Concordance; it is that and a great deal more... with all manner of Biblical information and help... wonder how a student can possibly do without it."

Lutheran Observer, Philadelphia: "The most accurate, comprehensive, and best work of its kind in all respects that has ever appeared in the English language."

Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon: "Cruden's Concordance is child's play compared with this gigantic production."

The Author: "It is the outcome of a forty years' life labor. It took me nearly three years (from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m.) to carry it through the press."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

The Dawn of Italian Independence:

Italy from the Congress of Vienna, 1814, to the Fall of Venice, 1849. A peculiarly welcome work on account of its marked ability and picturesqueness, and as covering an important period in Italian history which has hitherto been inadequately treated. By WILLIAM R. THAYER. With Maps. 2 vols. crown octavo, \$4.00.

The Interpretation of Nature.

A book of equal value and interest, treating with full knowledge and admirable candor several important questions related to both natural history and theology, by N. S. SHALER, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, author of "Illustrations of the Earth's Surface," etc. \$1.25.

Fair Shadow Land.

A new volume of Poems by EDITH M. THOMAS, who is generally recognized as one of the most thoughtful and lyrical of living American poets. 16mo, gilt top, \$1.25.

Sold by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston,
11 East 17th Street, New York.

ADDRESS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

MEMORY
To introduce a series of valuable educational works the above will be sent to all applicants
FREE

R. 44 JAMES P. DOWNS, PUBLISHER,
243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE. WINTER SERVICE.

To Genoa and Naples, via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers. Ocean passage less than 7 days. AUGUSTA VICTORIA, March 2, 4 P. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N.Y.

A FINE ROSE SURE to GROW. Sure to Bloom—and a packet of Beautiful Flower Seed. With Catalogue for 10c.
WM. S. REED, Box 72, Chambersburg, Pa.

Criminology:

A Psychological and Scientific Study of Criminals with Relation to Psychical and Physical Types, etc. By ARTHUR MAC DONALD, Specialist in Education as Related to the Abnormal and Weakling Classes, U. S. Bureau of Education, and U. S. Delegate to the International Society of Criminal Anthropology at Brussels, 1892, etc., etc. Introduction by Professor Cesare Lombroso of the University of Turin, Italy. In an Appendix is given an Extensive Bibliography of the Best Books on Crime, in the Several Languages. 12mo, Cloth, 350 pp, Price, \$2.00. Post-free.

"Of undoubted interest and special value to all concerned."—*The Arena*, Boston.

"The result of years of expert study and research."—*Critic*, Baltimore.

"Exhaustive, logical, and convincing."—*New York World*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers,
18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States and Canada.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information, will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

HENRY C. TERRY, Bullitt Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

KEATOR & FREEMAN, Wood B'ld'g.,
400 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

WEED MUNRO, New York Life
Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

WALTER L. CHURCH 9 Franklin St.
Boston, Mass.

OLON P. ROTHSCHILD, Suite 212,
280 Broadway, New York City.

I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Brooklyn Life
Building, 51 Liberty St., N. Y.

M. MAJETTE, Columbia, N. C.

BAILEY & VOORHEES, Metropolitan
Block, Sioux Falls, S. D.

WILSON & HINDMAN Excelsior
Block, Aberdeen, S. D.

B. C. & H. L. CHRISTY, Fifth and Wy-
lie Aves., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MORDECAI & CADSDEN, 43, 45, 47
Broad St., Cor. Church, Charles-
ton, S. C.

MONTAGUE & DAWSON, Richmond,
Virginia.

THE BOUND VOL. V.

— OF —

THE LITERARY DIGEST

With Index of Authors, a Classified Index of Subjects, and a List of Periodicals Represented, an Index to the Book Reviews, and an Index to the Newspaper Press Digests. For Six Months, Ending October 29th, 1892. Cloth, 745 pp. Price, \$4, Carriage Free.

CONTENTS:

NUMBER OF ARTICLES: 125 Political, 123 Sociological, 70 Religious. 48 Miscellaneous, 111 Educational, etc., 117 Science and Philosophy; total, 594.

FROM LEADING MAGAZINES: 75 American, 48 English, 27 German, 44 French; Other Foreign, 21; total, 215.

ALSO ABOUT 2,000 liberal extracts from the press of the United States and Europe on all Vital Topics of the Day, a Weekly Index of Periodical Literature, and a Weekly Cosmopolitan Chronicle of Current Events, Book Digests, etc.

A Unique History of the World of Thought, a Record of Events, etc., for Six Months.

Address Publishers THE LITERARY DIGEST,
18-20 Astor Place, New York.

Dyspepsia

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

Pronounced by Physicians of all schools to be the BEST remedy yet discovered for Dyspepsia.

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Dr. W. S. Leonard, Hinsdale, N. H., says: "The best remedy for dyspepsia that has ever come under my notice."

Dr. T. H. Andrews, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

Caution:—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

The Simplex Printer

A new invention for duplicating copies of writings or drawings.



From an original, on ordinary paper with any pen, 100 copies can be made. 50 copies of typewriter manuscripts produced in 15 minutes. Send for circulars and samples. AGENTS WANTED.

LAWTON & CO.,

20 Vesey St., New York.

USE BUSHNELL'S POPULAR PAPER WALLET

They are made from the toughest rope manila stock, specially prepared, will wear like leather, and are worth ten times their cost to any one who carries cards or papers in his pockets, while they are cheap enough to use for general filing of papers, etc. Send twenty cents for five samples, and list of sizes and prices, by mail. Try them.

ALVAH BUSHNELL,

104 S. Fourth Street, Phila., Pa.



PRINTING OFFICE 15c

A large font of Type (over 44) with Figures, Holder, Indelible Ink, Pen, Twos, Corkscrew, etc., as shown in cut, complete in neat case. Best Linen Marker, Card Printer, etc. Regular Price 60c. Sample postpaid for 15c, to introduce, with Catalogue of 1000 new articles. CAT FREE.
INGERSOLL & Bro. 65 Cortlandt St. N. Y. City

The Literary Digest

VOL. VI. NO. 17.

NEW YORK.

FEB. 25, 1893

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.

Published Weekly by the

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.

Renewals.—Two weeks after the receipt of a remittance, the extension of the subscription will be indicated by the yellow label on the wrapper.
Discontinuances.—The publishers must positively receive notice by letter or postal-card, whenever a subscriber wishes his paper discontinued.

CONTENTS.

THE REVIEWS.

THE DRINK PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.....	449	Verdi's "Falstaff".....	458
POLITICAL:		The Origin of the Opera.....	458
The Irish Home-Rule Question.....	452	SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY:	
The Stability of the French Republic.....	454	Recent Science.....	459
A Curious Political Proceeding in Switzerland.....	454	The Benefits of Vivisection.....	461
SOCIOLOGICAL:		The Life of the Stars.....	461
Shall Immigration Be Restrained?.....	455	RELIGIOUS:	
The Agricultural Crisis in Russia.....	455	The Happiness in Hell.....	462
EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART:		Hadesian Theology; or, The Gospel according to Satan.....	463
Poetry in the English Language.....	456	The Gradual Disuse of Hebrew in Jewish Worship.....	463
Modern Poets and the Meaning of Life.....	457	Padre Agostino.....	464
The "Divina Commedia".....	457	MISCELLANEOUS:	
Literary Chicago.....	457	The Value of the Discovery Made by Columbus.....	464
		American Nomenclature.....	465

BOOKS.

The Life of Catherine Booth, the Mother of the Salvation Army.....	466	Studies in the Civil, Social, and Ecclesiastical History of Early Maryland.....	467
--	-----	---	-----

THE PRESS.

POLITICAL:		RELIGIOUS:	
Hawaiian Annexation.....	468	Lent.....	474
The Cleveland Cabinet.....	470	The Pope's Golden Jubilee.....	474
The Gold Reserve.....	471	OBITUARY:	
The Kansas Troubles.....	472	General Beauregard.....	474
FOREIGN MATTERS:		INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.....	475
The Home-Rule Bill.....	472	BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	476
		CURRENT EVENTS.....	476

The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

The Reviews.

THE DRINK-PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

WE present hereunder articles from a number of the leading British Reviews in relation to the drink-question. As will be seen from the articles themselves, which are by some of the ablest writers on the subject, all the advocates of temperance are looking to Parliament and demanding legislation; while there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the kind of legislation that is wanted. There are three schemes which are prominently urged at the present time in England. First, the Direct-Veto system—or, as we would call it here, local option—which is urged by the prohibitionists—or extremists, as they are styled by those who do not share their views. Second, the Manchester proposals, the main feature of which is gradual reduction of the number of drinking-places by a time-limit to their licenses, and which has the support of many "moderate" temperance people. Third, the Bishop of Chester's plan, which is a modification of the Gothenburg system, and is brought

forward as a sort of compromise measure on which extremists and moderates may unite. All these plans are presented by warm advocates, and, as the problem of Great Britain is not essentially different from our own, the discussion cannot be without interest to American readers.

ATTITUDE OF THE ADVANCED TEMPERANCE PARTY.

In the *Contemporary Review* (London) for January, W. S. Caine, M.P., presents "The Attitude of the Advanced Temperance Party" in England. By this expression he includes all organizations whose objects are total abstinence for the individual or prohibition for the State. Foremost among such organizations he places the British Temperance League, the United Kingdom Alliance, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the National Temperance League, the Scottish Temperance League, the Scottish Permissive Bill Association, the Irish Temperance League, the British Women's Temperance Association, the great temperance benefit societies of Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and the Phoenix. He says:

"I omit from this list one of the most active and useful temperance societies in the Kingdom, the Church of England Temperance Society. Its rules do not prescribe total abstinence for the individual, though most of its members are total abstainers, nor does it agitate for prohibition, though many of its members are among its most strenuous advocates."

Mr. Caine claims that at least 700,000 of the electors of the Kingdom are connected with one or other of these societies, who are personal abstainers, and look to prohibition as the goal of their political action, and that for fifty years the Advanced Temperance Party has virtually done all that has been done against the drink-habit and the public-house that ministers to it. He says:

"It is a mere truism to say that public-houses and all other drinking facilities do not exist for the teetotaler, but for the drinker; and the law is explicit enough in its intention that they should exist, not for the drunkard, but for the moderate drinker."

"It is equally certain that the social products of the liquor-traffic cannot be found in the ranks of the Total Abstinence movement. Among these products are a million paupers, another million drunkards, two hundred thousand jail-birds, and three hundred thousand prostitutes. None of these are teetotalers; practically, the whole are to be found among drinkers. We therefore claim that, as an Advanced Temperance Party, we have purged a population of at least six millions in this country from all this mass of human corruption; and that the universal acceptance of total abstinence would bring with it the practical extinction of poverty, drunkenness, crime, and vice, with such moral and material progress, that any country adopting our principles by habit, and confirming them by legislation, must, in consequence, step into the first place among the nations of the world."

The writer contends that the problem which all licensing laws have tried to solve is, "how moderate drinkers may obtain a reasonable supply of intoxicating liquors without demoralizing the community"; that nobody can want more than this; and he adds: "The Advanced Temperance Party will not rest satisfied with anything else." He further holds that all past experience of licensing and control has failed to solve the problem, and that nothing short of prohibition will extinguish the demoralization. He denies emphatically the charge that the Advanced Temperance Party has obstructed wise and practical legislation in the past, and especially that this party prevented Bruce's Bill of 1871 from becoming a law. Of this Bill he says:

"They [the United Kingdom Alliance] accepted it as a bold and comprehensive measure, containing elements of possible finality;

they welcomed and approved those of its provisions which were calculated to limit or restrain the liquor-traffic, especially its frank acceptance of the Direct-Veto principle and those clauses designed to effect material reduction in the number of houses, a diminution of the hours of sale on week-day and Sunday, heavy penalties for breaches of the law, and a system of efficient inspection. The opposition of the Alliance was entirely directed to those clauses which created new vested interests, and exchanged a license granted for one year only for a license granted for ten years. . . . Had the ten-years' clause been dropped, they would have accepted the Bill with enthusiasm."

Mr. Caine then quotes from a speech of Mr. Bruce to prove that the Advanced Temperance Party was not responsible for the abandonment of the Bill, adding:

"It is almost childish to urge that objection to a single element in a great measure, is fatal to the whole. . . .

"The position of the Advanced Temperance Party . . . is unchanged from what it has been for the last thirty years. We know what we want, and we mean to get it. There is . . . no hesitation with regard to policy. Our legislative demand can be stated in six words—Sunday Closing, Direct Veto, No compensation. . . .

"Our main proposal, the Direct Veto, has now been adopted by the Government of the day. Mr. Gladstone puts the Direct Veto into his election address. . . . The attitude of the Government is the natural result of the progress of public opinion. . . .

"We are not likely, therefore, to surrender our impregnable position with regard to the main plank of our platform at the call of license reformers who cannot agree among themselves about a substitute; we shall insist upon the Direct Veto forming an integral part of any licensing scheme that may be brought forward as a final settlement. . . . The Direct Veto does not interfere with, but is entirely supplementary to, any licensing authority, however constituted, and fits in with any and every change that may be made in the future."

THE MANCHESTER PROPOSALS.

The Rev. James Halpin, in the pages of the *Month* (London) for February, presents an article entitled "The Licensing System and the Manchester Conference." Of the Gothenburg system and the system of Local Option (or Direct Veto) he says there is much merit in each, and that there are many who think such drastic measures necessary. On the other hand, he finds that many of those most interested in the social and religious welfare of the people do not believe that either of these systems can be made available in England. Of the Bishop of Chester's plan, he says:

"That the scheme, or indeed any modification of the Gothenburg system, would be preferable to our actual licensing system is beyond question; whether it is the best and most suitable is a matter about which there will be much difference of opinion. To take one critic, more or less hostile, the Bishop of Manchester does not quite agree with his brother of Chester. He is not prepared to hand over the management of public-houses to the public bodies suggested; nor does he think that the British tax-payer is ready to advance the amount required for equitable compensation, and to set up the new establishments contemplated, and finally he believes that a simpler and sounder system may be found in the proposals of the Licensing Conference held at Manchester some time ago. It is to these proposals chiefly I desire to call attention."

The reverend writer says that in this Conference, held about two years ago, the two Bishops—the Bishop of Salford and the Protestant Bishop of Manchester—took a leading part, and that the proposals of the Conference deserve more attention than they have thus far secured. He says:

"They may be taken as representing what the more moderate reformers demand; they are set before us in practical shape, for they have been embodied in a Bill; they deal with such vexed questions as compensation and licensing bodies, and we may conclude that something on their lines may be hoped for in the near future. The following are among the chief features of the proposals: The Councils, town and county, are constituted the licensing authorities, and they are to appoint out of their own body a licensing committee; in lieu of compensation, actual licenses would run for a period of seven years, any new licenses that may be granted would be put up for sale at auction; and they would be granted only in a certain proportion, relatively to the population."

Proposal 5 of the Conference is to limit licenses which may

be granted at the expiration of the seven years' time limit, as follows: In boroughs—One license if the population be under 1,500; two licenses if over 1,500 and under 3,000; three licenses if over 3,000 and under 4,000; and one additional license for every additional thousand. In districts not boroughs—One license if the population be under 900; two if the population be over 900 and under 1,200; three licenses if the population be over 1,200 and under 1,800; and one additional license for every additional 600. "Provided, however, that if the rate-payers of any given district decide by a three-fourths majority that no license shall be issued for the sale of intoxicating liquors in such district, none shall be issued."

Mr. Halpin observes that the proposals are quite similar to those embodied in Mr. Bruce's Bill, which he considers a commendation in itself. He continues:

"Without a large reduction of licenses in every part of the Kingdom there can be no adequate remedy, nor, indeed, appreciable change for the better. But that brings us face to face with the question of compensation—a question which must be solved at the outset. Both the proposed measures deal with it, and on the same principle—that of a time-limit. It is on that principle, I think, or on some similar compromise, that the question must be ultimately solved."

"The question of the licensing authority is another matter about which diversity of opinion prevails. Local-optionists, and generally those who would be described as holding extreme views, are strongly in favor of boards elected *ad hoc*, and directly by the people. . . . On the other hand, there seems a strong prejudice against the multiplication of local boards. . . . In the proposals we are criticising . . . a special sub-committee *ad hoc* is to be appointed by the Council. In one of the conferences it was suggested . . . that simultaneously with the election for the Council, there should be a special one *ad hoc* for the licensing committee."

"The Direct Popular Veto Clause of the proposals goes some distance to meet the views of the party of prohibition. . . . The clause would probably but rarely come into operation; but there is some comfort for prohibitionists in the thought that even the most moderate people are prepared, in given circumstances, to give the public the right of self-protection to the fullest extent, if they choose to use it."

DEADLOCK IN TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Under the above caption, George Wyndham, M.P., follows Mr. Caine in the pages of the *Contemporary*; the special object of his paper being to present the scheme proposed by the Bishop of Chester for the solution of the liquor-problem in England. He, however, enters into a very general discussion of the whole question, and seeks to show that the plan proposed by the Bishop is the "fine contrivance" by which the "deadlock" between the Moderates and the Extremists may be broken. In his introduction, he says:

"By private example and public exhortation the pioneers of temperance . . . have done much . . . for the welfare of their countrymen. Within the sphere of Parliamentary action they have been less successful. In this connection it is indeed impossible, unless ironically, to speak of the temperance *movement* at all; since for many years the condition of temperance legislation has been one not of movement, but rather of stable equilibrium, resulting from the divergence of aim and vigor of purpose brought by the various schools of reformers to the task. So lame a conclusion to much fervor and hard work is the more disappointing when we reflect that on many preliminary issues there is no longer any difference of opinion. The chances of successful temperance legislation would at first sight seem greater than those of any other contemplated reform. For not only the existence of the evil to be dealt with, but also its magnitude . . . is universally admitted. The normal development of public opinion upon any social ill has in this matter reached and passed the point at which the State is bound to interfere."

After briefly reviewing the statistics of drunkenness and its consequences, as set forth in reports to Parliament and elsewhere, Mr. Wyndham proceeds to say:

"For twenty years there has in all probability been a majority of voters in favor of imposing further limitations (1) on the number and disposition of public-houses; and (2) on their character and management. Yet, for lack of agreement between moderate and

extreme men on a method of giving effect to this desire, nothing has been done in the first direction, and little in the second. . . . It is, unhappily, safe to predict that, in the continued absence of any agreement, the future will prove as barren as the past. The outlook is, indeed, blacker than it has been for years; for each of the two parties has recently pledged itself more deeply to principles which the other is determined to reject. Unless, therefore, some new road can be discovered which both may follow with honor, at least for some little way, the present *impasse* is certain to endure.

"What chances have moderate reformers along the lines they have hitherto pursued? The essence, broadly speaking, of the proposals put forward in 1888 by the late Government, and in 1890 by Lord Randolph Churchill, lay in the transference to a local authority, popularly elected, of all control over the liquor-traffic. . . . So far the policy met with a more or less friendly reception. The contingent provision, on the other hand—viz., that the non-renewal of licenses, not for misconduct of the holders, but solely in the interest of residents, should be accompanied with compensation, provoked such a storm of opposition that the whole scheme had incontinently to be dropped. In the face of such defeat, inflicted on a powerful Government, flushed with a recent and signal victory at the polls, none but the most sanguine can believe that, within any near term of years, imperial or local funds will be devoted to extinguishing annual licenses.

The writer proceeds to say that in 1890 another scheme of the Government, whereby a portion of the money derived from fresh taxes upon liquors might be applied by local authorities for buying and suppressing the cheapest and worst of the public-houses, fared no better than the other. He thinks the prospects of the advanced reformers no more promising. Admitting that a small majority of the new House of Commons stands pledged to the Direct Veto (the principle of prohibiting the sale within a delimited area, upon the vote of a certain proportion of the ratepaying inhabitants), he nevertheless believes that the resistance to this scheme will be so potent as to defeat it, and that, even should the measure be agreed to as a principle, there would be such differences in regard to the proportions of the majority that should decide upon the question of local prohibition and upon the abolition of a business without compensation, as to render agreement upon a detailed plan impossible.

The writer does not formulate in detail the plan proposed by the Bishop of Chester, but we glean from his discussion thereof that it is virtually the Gothenburg system, as modified and improved upon by Norway. As the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are already quite familiar with this system as applied both in Sweden and Norway,* it is unnecessary to go into any of the details here. Mr. Wyndham quotes approvingly from the Report of the Lords' Committee, 1879, setting forth the advantages of such a system:

"1. The control of the local authority over the issue of licenses.

"2. A great diminution in the number of public-houses, and an improvement in their convenience, healthfulness, and management.

"3. By the provisos that no individual should derive any profit from the sale of intoxicating drinks, and that the managers should keep a supply of good tea, coffee, and other refreshments, it is hoped that the present drinking-houses might gradually assume the character of eating-houses and workmen's clubs—places of harmless resort."

The writer points out that as the company which would have absolute monopoly of the trade of a town, is allowed to make only 5 per cent. profit for itself, there would be no inducement to multiply the number of public-houses or to make any efforts to secure liquor-buying patrons; and that employes, while receiving a regular salary, would also be allowed a percentage on sales of food and non-intoxicants, but none on spirits or beer. He continues:

"The system . . . would in England still be open to the objection that such bodies (local authorities) draw a portion of their income from licensing fees. This difficulty . . . is met by leaving the discretion as to the number of licenses, at all events

* For a lucid explanation of the system as applied in Norway, see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 8, p. 202.

for the present, in the hands of the magistrates. The immediate results following upon the adoption of the scheme in any town can hardly be overestimated. The number of public-houses might be reduced from 50 to 75 per cent. in a day, and the character of those remaining completely changed in the course of a few weeks. The substitution of large cafés on prominent sites for gin-shops in slums would of itself alter the whole tone of those public resorts to which, upon any reasonable forecast of the future, the jaded workers of large towns will continue to repair for change and refreshment after a day of sameness and fatigue.

"Here, then, is a plan which will at once reduce the number of public-houses, and reform their character; which goes far to solve the difficulty of compensation, and avoids that of paying fees to licensing authorities; which, as a crowning recommendation, can be tried to-morrow, without change in the present machinery of control, and without prejudice to future changes."

RESTRICTION A PUBLIC NECESSITY.

The *Lyceum* (Dublin), in its issue for January, replies editorially to an article in the *Irish Times* defending the action of the Vintners' Association, against the strictures of the *Lyceum*, in its December number.* The following paragraph is quoted from the *Times*:

"Is it necessary to say that there is not one word in any public document issued by the Association or in any speech made upon its platform which excuses an allegation that it claims at any such position [the right to dictate Parliamentary elections and legislative action]? The trade place themselves in no attitude towards society that society hitherto has not been willing to accord them. . . . Society has not shown an inclination to proscribe this trade, or sanction the principle of coercing men to be abstemious to the extent of teetotalism. The coercion is the point at which society finds the difficulty, and not the influence which a comparatively limited class can in the constituencies exert. There is in the minds of those who write in a different sense a false fundamental notion of what the Legislature is. It does not exist for the purpose of controlling the wills of rational people against liberty, even for their good. It has no such function, and if it strove to exercise it the result must be discredit of its own authority and repute. . . . It is the extravagance of agitation which discards persuasion, and asks for closed shutters and the utter confusion of local option, which must be repudiated, not by the trade only, but by all who desire to see the community manfully moral, and the self-control that exists such as shall be worthy of a free people."

Upon this the *Lyceum* makes the following comments:

"This passage sums up the best of the arguments which the advocates of the liquor-traffic urge in its defense. . . . The Legislature has never been invoked for 'coercing men to be abstemious to the extent of teetotalism.' It has been invoked for the purpose of preventing them from getting drunk; and if drunkenness be a crime against society, it has rightly been so invoked. Again, it is wholly beside the point of controversy to assure us that the Legislature 'does not exist for the purpose of controlling the wills of rational people against liberty, even for their good.' . . . It is not the control of rational wills acting rationally that the advocates of reform demand, . . . it is the control of human wills which are acting irrationally. Last year, in the City of Dublin, 11,651 persons, of whom 3,453 were women, were arrested by the police for drunkenness, and 3,870 persons, of whom 1,936 were women, were arrested for drunkenness and disorder. It is for the benefit of this melancholy total of 15,521 out of our city population of 350,000 that social reformers call for the intervention of the Legislature. If it is the business of the Legislature to check public crime, it would appear that there is nothing 'fundamentally false' in the notion these reformers entertain of the functions of the Legislature. . . . We do not propose that any one should be forced to be abstemious. . . . We ask no more than that he shall not be *tempted to drink*. Free Trade in liquor, the abjuring of that 'pernicious principle,' which 'prevents the grant of new licences'—to quote the words of the Vintners' Conference—means the existence of a body of traders who compete with one another in the sale of intoxicating drinks—whose interest it is to promote the largest consumption of such drinks which their business ability can compass. . . . We object wholly to a liquor-traffic in which it is to the interest of one man to induce his neighbor to drink.

"That restriction is needful we can convince ourselves . . . in the most fashionable business streets of the city. We shall easily find a point from which we can obtain a view of five or six gaudily equipped public-houses within a radius of a few hundred

* For the *Lyceum's* December article, see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., No. 11, p. 286.

yards, each with its attractions ostentatiously displayed. The rational requirements would be met by any one of these establishments. It is only by 'pushing a trade' that they can all maintain themselves. In the poverty-stricken quarters of the city, where the public-house, with stately cut-stone front and flaring lights, flourishes in the midst of the dismal homes of penury, disease, and vice, a tithe of these establishments would suffice to supply the drink which their present customers can rightly afford to buy, and which duty to wife and children would permit. They can only maintain themselves in competition by promoting a consumption which is fatal to the poor."

CRISIS IN THE BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The February issue of *Wings* (London), the organ of the British Women's Temperance Association, has a leading editorial in relation to a change in the policy of the Association, proposed and advocated by Lady Henry Somerset, its distinguished President. We quote:

"That which finally renders it imperative for us to break silence is, (1) the reiterated statements made every week on the platform and in the public press concerning what Lady Henry Somerset calls her 'Do Everything Policy,' which some desire to introduce into our Association; and (2) the recent issue by the president of a paper entitled 'Outline of the Progressive Policy of the B. W. T. A.' and of a New Year's letter to the Branches, in which a one-sided view of the relations between herself and the executive committee is presented, rendering all reticence on the part of that body henceforth not only useless, but pusillanimous."

Wings sees two main points in the present difficulty which the Branches of the Association have to decide: (1) Shall the Association continue to work solely for temperance, or shall it become a Woman's Society with temperance for a basis, but embracing Woman's Suffrage, the Labor Question, Peace and Arbitration, the Opium Question, Social Purity, and all branches of social reform? and (2) Shall the president practically supersede the executive committee and arrogate to herself the functions of that committee?

As to the first question the attention of the Branches is directed to the fact that they are federated together to fight intemperance and promote total abstinence, in which they have already done good work; and that at present their best concentrated effort is needed for that work alone.

"To the B. W. T. A. has been entrusted the sacred task of combating intemperance and its root—the liquor-traffic. . . . It is our constant regret that so much has to be left undone. How, then, shall we further the cause by taking up in addition such difficult problems as Labor, the Suffrage, etc.? . . . To the reasonable mind . . . this policy must appear nothing short of suicidal, and in no way could we more effectually nullify our influence and play into the hands of the liquor-traffic."

"Again, subjects upon which a wide diversity of opinion exists, if adopted by our Association, are bound to cause serious division in our own ranks and to alienate from us many women who would gladly remain with us in Temperance work alone."

In this connection *Wings* quotes approvingly a note of warning from this side of the ocean. *The White Ribbon* (Pittsburgh), one of the organs of the non-partisan W. C. T. U., Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks, editor, says:

"If Lady Somerset could have the faintest conception of the ceaseless dissension, the infinite injustice to faithful temperance workers, and the alienation of true friends of the W. C. T. U. that resulted from Miss Willard's determination, 'cost what it may,' to link party politics and women's suffrage to the W. C. T. U. of this country, she would hesitate long before attempting to carry out the same policy on the other side of the Atlantic."

As to the second question, *Wings* says:

"Lady Henry Somerset has apparently not realized the fact that in England all societies are governed by their executive committees and not by their presidents. . . ."

"Very serious, therefore, is the crisis which confronts our Association, and heavy is the responsibility which rests upon our Branches. It is a responsibility which we must not dare to cast off by the pleasing assertion that our president is a God-inspired woman, and that we should follow her lead whether we understand her plans and aims or not. Each of us may be—ought to be—a God-inspired woman, with God-given powers of reason, judgment, and common sense, and for the use of these we shall be held responsible."

POLITICAL.

THE IRISH HOME-RULE QUESTION.

WHATEVER comments are made, or may be made, on particular aspects of Mr. Gladstone's new Home-Rule Bill, it is generally agreed that the measure, on the whole, presents the distinctive and comprehensive scheme of autonomous government for which the people of Ireland have been struggling for so many years—that it is in fact an Irish Home-Rule Bill modeled to fully satisfy Ireland. The manifesto issued by Michael Davitt and John Dillon, endorsing the Bill in the name of the Nationalist members of Parliament, gives formal expression to their view.

After the Parliamentary election of last July, some critics of Mr. Gladstone predicted that when he came to deal practically with the Home-Rule issue, he would be influenced more or less by certain artful purposes, and bring in a rather temporizing or equivocal piece of legislation. But the advocates of Irish Home Rule have not shown much apprehension on this score in the discussion that has been going on since last July.

The articles from the Home-Rule point of view in the latest magazines are marked by the same spirit evidenced by Davitt and Dillon since the introduction of the Bill. The Home-Rule writers all express confidence in Mr. Gladstone's good faith, and signify a conviction that the friends of their policy must accept what Mr. Gladstone offers as the final solution of Ireland's problem.

IRELAND'S DUTY.

Mr. John O'Callaghan, in an article "On the Eve of Home Rule" in *Donahoe's Magazine* for February, writes;

"If the Bill passes it is to be regarded as the last word on the subject by the Imperial Parliament. It will not be like a land bill, or a labor measure, or any other reform, which, if defective in some points, can easily be amended. It will be regarded as final, and the capacity of the Irish people for self-government will be judged by the results which they achieve under it, whether it be a generous measure or the reverse. If they fail to make their country prosperous under Home Rule, nobody will stop to inquire whether the failure may not be due to the unfavorable conditions by which Ireland may have been hampered in the Home-Rule Bill."

Another Home-Rule writer, John J. O'Shea, in the *Catholic World* for February, gives like counsel, and recalls some pertinent words of Mr. Parnell's in support of it:

"The followers of Mr. Parnell cannot surely go beyond Mr. Parnell's own delimitations. The dead leader whom they are constantly invoking gave, in the names of his colleagues and the Irish people, his adhesion to the Constitution which Mr. Gladstone proposed in 1886. Speaking on the second reading of the Home-Rule Bill, on June 7, 1886, Mr. Parnell said:

"I now repeat what I have already said on the first reading of the measure, immediately after I heard the statement of the Prime Minister: that we look upon the provisions of the bill as a final settlement of this question, and that I believe that the Irish people have accepted it as such a settlement. I think my words upon that occasion have been singularly justified by the result. We have had this measure accepted in the sense I indicated by the leaders of every section of National opinion, both in Ireland and outside Ireland. It has been so accepted in the United States of America, and by the Irish population in that country, with whose vengeance some honorable members are so fond of threatening us. Not a single dissentient voice has been raised against this Bill by any Irishman—not by any Irishman holding National opinions—and I need scarcely remind the House that there are sections amongst Irish Nationalists just as much as there are even among the great Conservative party. I say that as far as it is possible for a nation to accept a measure cheerfully, freely, gladly, and without reservation as a final settlement—I say that the Irish people have shown that they have accepted this measure in that sense."

IRISH MEMBERS AT WESTMINSTER—A SCOTCH PROTEST.

Of all the questions involved in the proposed Home Rule legislation, none excites more serious discussion than the question of retaining Irish members at Westminster after the establishing of the Irish Parliament at Dublin. Mr. R. Wallace, a

Scotch Member of Parliament, writes with a good deal of spirit on this subject in the *New Review* for January:

"I happen to be a devoted Irish Home-Ruler, none more so. But I am a Scotchman first and an Irishman, if I can, afterwards, and from what I hear and notice, I am beginning to fear that under this coming Irish Home Rule-Bill unlucky Scotland, so long snubbed by England, is next going to be oppressed by Ireland.

"The thing that is frightening me is this proposed retention of Irish members at Westminster. I understand that this subject rises into the region of high constitutional politics, quite transcending the ordinary wit of man. With this part of it, therefore, I do not pretend to meddle, and am content to leave it to the like of Mr. Morley, Mr. Balfour, Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, and the other statesmen in the House. But I do wish to say how alarmed I am at the prospect of Irish members having full power over Scotch affairs at Westminster, while we are to have none over theirs at Dublin, although in my mind's eye I see my superior English colleague raising his eyebrows and telling me that I need not worry or trouble my thick head about the matter, as England is going to be in the same boat, and will keep everything right. I am not so sure about that, however.

"During the late election I was careful to test the feeling of my fellow committeemen on this very point, both among my own constituents and a large number of other constituencies where I did electioneering work. I found that while they were ready and eager to concede the utmost possible amount of Home Rule to Ireland, they were dead against letting Ireland manage her own affairs to her own mind at Dublin, and also ours along with us, and in spite of us, at Westminster. *I was returned to Parliament distinctly pledged to resist such an international iniquity.*

"We may, probably shall, be taxed, against our will by Ireland. Talk of taxation without representation! Can there be a worse form of it than that a tax should be forced upon us, in spite of our protestation, by the members of a Dublin Parliament not one of whom, of course, we have had a chance of electing? We might as well be taxed by France or Germany.

"Or take Disestablishment. The ideas of religious equality and of finally extricating civil life from theological and ecclesiastical entanglements are making progress in Scotland, and a time may come when we want to disestablish our Church. But by that time Ireland may be in an opposite frame of mind.

"The same with the rest of our legal system; our laws on marriage, a civil contract to the Scotch, a sacrament to the Irish; our laws on land, where they might prefer peasant proprietary, while we had got to municipalization, or something even more advanced; our industrial system and the laws regulating the relations of capital and labor, where they might be Individualist, while we were Collectivist; the subject of female suffrage, denominational education, and every special question arising out of every special emergency;—in every one of such cases, and a score of others that might be enumerated, Scotch opinion, desire, or decision might be injured, thwarted, or arrested by the interest or the caprice of an Irish Parliamentary party.

"At present we have a check on possible Irish tyranny. Though only six dozen to Ireland's nine, we have sufficient power of reprisal to protect ourselves. If Mr. Healy hits me on Edinburgh, I can counter him on Dublin. Hence mutual respect arising from wise fear. But if my hands are tied behind my back, and Mr. Healy finds me in some dark Parliamentary lane, I do not know in what shape I may emerge.

"Home Rule all round, however, is the most popular solution of the difficulty. Indeed, one ingenious Autonomist suggests that it will be a very good thing to arrange for Irish control of British business, so that the mischiefs arising from it may force the Nation forward to Home Rule all round. Surely this doing evil that good may come is the very superfluity of political naughtiness. When your leg is broken I believe it is a great comfort to have it scientifically set and brought right again. But am I to break my leg on purpose?"

The *New Review* prints also a reply to Mr. Wallace's article by J. E. Redmond, a prominent Irish member of Parliament. Mr. Redmond recognizes the gravity of such objections as those that are raised by Mr. Wallace, but argues that "if Irish members are to be retained at Westminster at all, they must be retained for all purposes"—that is, that the Irish members should vote on all questions coming up in the Imperial Parliament. He thinks that the best solution is Home Rule for each country—home Parliament for Scotland and Wales as well as for Ireland. As a present expedient, he advises that the question of Irish representation at Westminster be postponed until the Home-Rule Bill is passed, to be taken up in another year

and decided then on its merits. "But," he adds, "if it must be discussed and decided in the coming session, as a choice of evils, I say leave Irish representation as it is, undiminished in number and unimpaired in power."

TORY CONDEMNATIONS.

The English Tory writers are not at all inclined to modify the severe judgment of the whole Home-Rule idea that they have expressed from the beginning of the agitation.

The following is from the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*:

"Politically there cannot be an Irish nation and at the same time a British nation which includes Ireland. Between the views of the Irish Home-Ruler on the one side, and the British and Irish Unionist on the other, there can be no possible compromise. . . .

"At various times during the present century have Irishmen, in greater or less number, called for repeal of the Union. Never has it been clearer than at the present time that the ultimate end at which modern Irish repealers are aiming is complete separation; and never was there a time when it would have been more discreditable than now for the people of the United Kingdom to fling from their shoulders the responsibility for the good government of Irishmen. The exercise of this responsibility may be arduous, but upon its continued exercise depends the maintenance of right, of justice, of peace in Ireland. That country is torn with dissension. The Protestants of prosperous Ulster, sworn never to forego the privileges which in their own countries Englishmen and Scotchmen enjoy; the pretensions of the Roman priesthood to establish by the worst sort of all tyrannies and the grossest illegality their own political supremacy; the hatred of this ecclesiastical power, and of every vestige of the British connection, by the Parnellites, are the three most powerful forces at present dividing Ireland. Amongst them all justice is done and the peace is kept by the authority of the people of the United Kingdom, which includes Ireland, and by that authority alone. . . .

"No one now has any excuse for remaining ignorant of the spirit and motive power of Irish disaffection manifested throughout the present generation. Risings in Ireland, invasions of Canada, Land Leagues and National Leagues in Ireland and America, dynamite in England, and, more dangerous perhaps than all, a deliberate and prolonged attempt from within to paralyze the House of Commons, have all been tried. They have been the means by which a great conspiracy has been steadily working to achieve its end—viz., the separate and independent nationhood of Ireland."

A writer in the *Quarterly Review* says:

"Whilst the Radicals in Great Britain recommend and defend Home Rule by constant appeals to vague moral sentiment and the abstract principles of some impossible political philosophy, the Conservatives have appealed to nothing but hard and homely facts and conclusions which common sense draws from them, and they have set themselves to grasp the facts with a business-like and virile intelligence. They have replied to the fire of rhetoric with the cold water of history and with the lessons of practical prudence which statesmen have been taught by experience. An English Home-Ruler is reported to have recently said this: 'If Ireland were only eleven hundred miles away, there would never have been any difficulty in granting her Home Rule. The rights of a nation are not a question of distance.' A Conservative will reply, 'This is precisely what they are. In a case like this they are a prosaic question of mileage. That is what you forget and that is what we remember. We fight the battle of facts, you of fancies. Facts have been the foundation of the British Empire hitherto, and our mission is to prevent your fancies from replacing them.' . . .

"On the Home-Rule Bill may hang the fate of England as a first-class Power. Disintegration, once begun, may take its place as an established chronic evil in the Constitution of the British Empire; and demands for various autonomies may become perennial, so that returning travelers, from the Oriental tour, may well inquire what is the actual limit of their nationality. Conservatives are now commissioned to maintain the rank of England in the world, and the unlimited supremacy and power of Crown and Parliament in the United Kingdom."

MR. GLADSTONE—A SPECIMEN CRITICISM.

The Tory denunciations of Home Rule as a policy continue to be spiced with bitter criticisms of Mr. Gladstone and his lieutenants. Of these criticisms an interesting specimen is afforded in Mr. W. S. Lilly's article on "False Democracy," in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century*:

"Mr. Morley appeared at an opportune time to reveal the prin-

ciple implicit in the successive Reform Bills, whether brought in and passed by so-called Liberals playing for popular favor, or by so-called Conservatives trying to trump their opponents' best cards. The Rousseauian or Jacobin doctrine of the political equivalence of men—"any man equal to another, Quashee nigger to Socrates or Shakespeare, Judas Iscariot to Jesus Christ"—supplies the only principle on which those measures can be justified. I defy any man to find in them any other principle, or simulacrum of a principle, than this. And it equally justifies the further 'reforms' which the New Radicalism demands, and which Mr. Gladstone promises. A principle is the strongest thing in the world, and this 'principle' now dominates English 'official' Liberalism, which, by a law arising out of the nature of things, must follow where it leads.

"Aristotle pointed out, long ago, that the demagogue and the Court favorite are not seldom identical men, and always bear a close analogy. They rise by the same devices; and the same drawn sword hangs over their necks. The man whom King Mob delights to honor is the man who will flatter him most adroitly. In this art Mr. Gladstone is not surpassed by the most extravagant of the Revolutionary orators. Like them he appears to believe that the populace can do no wrong. On that terrible 20th of June, when 30,000 ruffians, the *élite* of Parisian blackguardism, marched upon the Tuilleries to the cry of *Ça ira*, and poor, bewildered Louis the Sixteenth naively asked help of the National Assembly, Vergniaud answered, with the greatest seriousness, that 'it would be doing an injury to the citizens to suppose them capable of bad intentions.' Mr. Gladstone's apology for the [Irish] Plan of Campaign was conceived in a precisely similar spirit. He declined to see in that abominable conspiracy to break the law anything more than 'a substitute without authority for the law.' 'How can you say,' he demanded, 'that those men were wrong who, by the Plan of Campaign, saved people from eviction and starvation?'* With Mr. Morley he now regards the poorest and most ignorant of Her Majesty's subjects as forming 'the nation.' To these he opposes 'the classes,' and he inquires, 'Are the classes ever right when they differ from the Nation?'+ It is an odd fate that has converted this eminent and highly gifted person into the chief preacher of 'these general principles of democracy,' as he termed them, to which, at the beginning of his career, he hoped 'this country would oppose a more organized, tenacious, and determined resistance than any other country which is prominent upon the great stage of the civilized world.'‡

THE STABILITY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper (6 pp.) in *Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, February.*

THE Army Bill, which found such able supporters as the Prussian Major-General z. D. and the Turkish Lieut.-General, Freiherr von der Goltz,§ afforded Count Caprivi the opportunity, at the first sitting of the Military Commission on the 11th of January, of making a critical presentation of the political and military situation in Germany.

The Chancellor insisted emphatically on the peaceable aims of the Triple Alliance whose members have nothing to wish for, while in France and Russia the conditions are essentially different. Contrary to the idea that the recent Panama scandal had cooled Russian sympathy for France, the Chancellor contended that the Czar would regard France as an eligible ally, even under a Dictator. Whether there exists a written treaty of alliance between France and Russia, or whether military coöperation alone is contemplated—in either case Germany must reckon on having to make war on two fronts at once. The Pan-Slavish organs are very outspoken, and they have formulated, among others, the expression that the way to Constantinople is no longer across Vienna, but through the Brandenburger gateway. On the other hand, continued the Chancellor, these conditions call for amendments to the Triple Alliance which are earnestly to be desired, but which, in the face of growing influences in Italy, could not be confidently relied on. The details with regard to the organized military forces in the respective countries referred to, were designed to show the attitude of the allies, who lay great stress on the acceptance of the army proposals, holding that the Empire

cannot incur the responsibility to the country for the continuance of the present condition of affairs. And weighty as may have been the remarks of the Chancellor in general, it must be insisted on afresh here that, even if the military proposals be realized, the full support of the allied Governments will be needed. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the present aspect of affairs in France will in any way tend to weaken that country. When the "psychological moment" arrives France will be united.

If the Panama scandal still dominates the interior politics, it is evident now, as at the outset, that it is men of the Andrieux and Paul Déroulède stripe, and their allies in the Boulangist and monarchical camps who have guided the movement, and this not with the object of exposing and punishing fraud, or of purifying the political atmosphere, but simply with the design of making political capital out of it. As we have already insisted, the design to use these incidents as argument for the contention that France has been demoralized by republican institutions is a failure. It is certain, however, that Boulangists, Bonapartists, and Orleanists, in anticipation of the coming elections, deem the circumstance opportune for assailing republican institutions. And it is at least so much in their favor that a large proportion of the electors have sunk money in the Panama Canal, and might be counted on to vent their indignation at the ballot-box if their losses could be in any way attributed to the dishonesty of the republican Government. Now, there can be no doubt that there have been gross irregularities in which persons of political distinction have been implicated, but it is a long way from this admission to the conclusion that the French Republic is on the eve of dissolution.

The French Republic has been a dozen times doomed by political augurs with whom the wish was father to the thought, but she has always come out of her difficulties with renewed vitality, while those who, like Boulanger, calculated on getting command of the Ship of State as soon as she got into the breakers, have themselves been washed overboard. One need only contemplate the living pretenders—the Count de Paris and Prince Victor Napoleon—for a moment, to reach the conviction that there is no immediate probability of the reinauguration of the Monarchy or the Empire. For the maintenance of European peace it is essential that law and order continue to prevail in France, and that the tumultuous element, represented by Andrieux and Déroulède do not acquire too much prominence. Even this danger is insignificant in comparison with what is to be apprehended if the Anarchists and their allied foes of social order should attempt to utilize the opening made by the Boulangists for putting their own revolutionary schemes into execution. President Carnot's record, however, is a guarantee for the prompt suppression of all street-rioting. It is gratifying, too, to observe that all the efforts of the Boulangists to couple Carnot's name with the Panama scandal have proved a complete failure. But what does impress itself upon us in our review of the Panama affair is the personality of the accuser. To him is applicable in its broadest sense the epigram of the censorious Roman poet: "*Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?*"

A Curious Political Proceeding in Sweden.—The oddest political movement now making in the world is going on in Sweden, *à propos* of the extension of the right of suffrage. The masses in Stockholm and throughout Sweden have acted as if universal suffrage existed in that country. They have voted to *make believe*, as children say when they have plays beyond their years, and have elected an assembly, the Folke-Rigsdad, which will sit at the same time as the regular Rigsdad. The former will study the questions of universal suffrage and social reforms, and will transmit to the latter, under the form of wishes or wants, a summary of its labors. Here is an original method of consultation and a form of pressure on tardy public powers, which it is desirable to see imitated in countries where they imagine that all sorts of political problems can be solved by revolutions.—*Juliette Adam, in La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, January 15.*

* Speech at Hampstead, July 1, 1888.

† Speech at Liverpool, June 29, 1886.

‡ "The State in Its Relations with the Church," *ol. ii.* 389 (4th edit.).

§ Vide THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., No. 14, . 365.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

SHALL IMMIGRATION BE RESTRAINED?

THE discussion of immigration at this present time is inseparably interwoven with the discussion of the quarantine question. For some years past there has been a disposition on the part of our own working classes to urge the exclusion of the "pauper labor" of Europe, and there has been some wholesome legislation for the weeding out of the least desirable classes. The labor party wants no such half-measures. Its theory is that to keep wages up it is necessary to keep immigration down; and the late outbreak of cholera in Europe afforded a favorable opportunity for an agitation for the suspension of immigration on sanitary grounds. Quarantine regulations have already gone far to arrest the tide, and now comes the pertinent question—*cui bono*? The subject is treated under two heads: (1) Are quarantine regulations of any avail in excluding cholera? (2) Does the perennial influx of immigrants prejudice the status of the American workman? Both these questions are discussed in the current literature of the month. There is a very thoughtful article by Dr. C. W. Chancellor in the *Sanitarian*, in which he takes Pettenkofer's view, (1) that the *comma bacillus* is only one factor in the propagation of cholera, and one that need occasion no alarm if sanitary precautions are observed, and (2) that sanitary regulations being neglected, quarantine regulations are utterly inefficacious in securing immunity. He says:

QUARANTINE DOES NOT EXCLUDE.

"The incidence and spread of cholera have been heretofore governed almost invariably by the proportion of material found ready-made to its taste—that is to say, the number of ill-fed people living in filthy, crowded houses, and breathing a polluted atmosphere. New York fought the cholera last summer by every effort and artifice that science could suggest or energy execute, but in spite of the great energy displayed by national, State, and municipal authorities, the ready material was there, and a dozen or more persons fell victims to the disease. At once it was proclaimed that the *fons et origo malorum* was several infested ships anchored in the lower bay, under quarantine surveillance as rigid as any that could well be desired. The disease entered the city, but was not communicated from the steerage to the cabin-passengers of the infected ships; and on this it is that we are asked to rest our faith in the tremendous efficacy of quarantine. . . .

"There are no recorded facts to show that restrictive measures have ever succeeded in keeping the cholera out of any country or even in staying its progress when local conditions are favorable to its spread. Under such circumstances there can be no parallel to the folly of attributing every outbreak of cholera to infected persons or infected merchandise, and of establishing quarantine restrictions inessential to their object and destructive to commerce."

IMMIGRATION NEEDED, FOR THE SOUTH ESPECIALLY.

The writer next enters into an historical account of past visitations of cholera, the futility of all efforts to exclude it, and the certainty of its cropping up where conditions are favorable, and ends by a protest against any measure for restricting the influx of desirable immigrants who are needed for the development of our resources, especially in the New South.

CANADA AND MEXICO OPEN ROADS.

Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, follows in the *North American Review*, in much the same strain. As regards the efficacy of quarantine to exclude infection, he argues first that a sea-board quarantine along the Atlantic coast in the United States will not stand as a bar to the entrance of contagious or infectious disease over the Canadian or Mexican borders. He urges Federal control of quarantine regulations, and while he would vest the President with the power of temporarily suspending immigration from any foreign port where cholera or any other dangerous disease might be raging, he holds that "a law authorizing a total suspension of immigration for any length of time whatever, would be wholly unnecessary and unwarranted."

IMMIGRANTS NEEDED FOR THE TRENCHES.

"We want immigration in this thinly-peopled country [he says] for our own advantage. The patient, delving European has been the fulcrum, and American brains and enterprise the lever of our great progress. If we hope to continue our marvelous development, we must not turn the immigrant away. The place that he is content to occupy in the trenches cannot be filled by the native American who has moved up to a higher plane and to a more congenial employment. The immigrant built our railroads and opened our mines, and now his children, advancing with the general progress, are teachers in the public schools, and practicing the skilled professions in the cities and villages, while his grandchildren are foremost among scientists, and rank high as authors and statesmen."

The author holds that we should seek to raise the character of our immigrants, and not to reduce their numbers, and to secure this end he recommends a well-digested plan of consular supervision and inspection.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINES.

In the *American Journal of Politics* A. A. Halbrook takes up the subject, and asserts that neither do the immigrants keep down wages, nor are there enough of them to keep the native American fully employed on a higher plane. He says:

"European labor is not crowding Americans out of work, though the 'Huns' may be crowding our own people into a class of work which demands more skill, and consequently higher pay. If we were deprived of our European labor, the trainmen, firemen, and engineers would be compelled to leave their cars and engines and take their place among the section gangs."

"True, the Poles and Hungarians are crowding out the Welsh and Irish in the coal-regions, but they are only crowding them up; so [he concludes] open the gates and let them come in. They are only labor-saving devices, and the idea that they interfere with the American working-people is only the same false notion which agitated labor circles in years past, that a labor-saving machine is an injury because it *appears* to throw people out of employment."

PROVIDE FOR THE IMMIGRANT'S RECEPTION.

Finally, in the *Social Economist*, Edward Everett Hale takes advantage of the current interest in the topic to touch on one special phase of it—the reception given to the emigrant on landing, and the measure of interest displayed in placing him amid suitable conditions for his early development into useful citizenship.

After referring to the general neglect of this branch of the subject, he indicates what might be done, by showing what has always been done by the Mormon Church, and what is now being done by American Israelites to rescue their co-religionists from the hands of the Philistines, and start them on the way they should go.

THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

IN the periodical press of Russia, in public opinion, and in the anxiety of the Government, one sees constant evidences of the general feeling of alarm engendered by the famine of 1892, and in the *Preussische Revue* for January we find a paper on the subject in which the assertion is made that the result of all investigations has been to demonstrate two very serious facts, (1) that European Russia is overpopulated, and (2) that a terrible catastrophe hangs over a great part of the country—it is being converted into desert. Treating of the first statement, the writer says:

"This may sound paradoxical, but becomes intelligible on a review of the facts. More than eighty per cent. of the population subsist by agriculture. The emancipation of the serfs involved a distribution of the land, which is now divided between large landholders and peasants in the proportion 21:19. The estimated agricultural area of European Russia is 400,000,000 *dessjatinen* (the *dessja* is about 2½ acres); of this 190,000,000 are in the hands of the peasants, 110,000,000 belong to the crown, 60,000,000 to private owners, and the remaining 40,000,000 are town and mineral lands. The agricultural land includes pasture and forest lands."

The writer then, estimating the agricultural population at 80,000,000 to 83,000,000, argues that the land is admittedly

inadequate under existing conditions, and discusses the proposed remedies, the first of which is the distribution of the whole land among the peasants, or their expatriation in masses to the agricultural lands in Turkestan and Siberia; the second, the introduction of a more rational system of agriculture. On the subject of these proposals the writer quotes the unfavorable criticism of the *Vestnik Eurofy*, which is very much to the point:

"In the first place the Russian peasant is too poor to raise the standard of agriculture. If he had more land, it is possible that he might improve his status while paying the increased taxes, and the one means of increasing his holding is to make the State lands communal. This would increase his holding by about 50 per cent., but the gain would soon be paralyzed by increase of population, and moreover the measure would entail the sacrifice of the last acre of Russian forest. Nine-tenths of the State lands are forests, and constitute the reservoirs of the water-system of the Upper Volga and the tributaries of the Baltic and White seas. This destruction, while affording temporary relief, would involve Northern Russia in the fate which has overtaken the south—an ever-increasing drought. If the inadequacy of the soil to the support of the people is evidence of overpopulation, then Russia in Europe is overpopulated."

The writer then considers the transportation of a large body of the people to Central Asia, but argues that the conditions there are very much what they are at home. Capital is needed for profitable farming, and although the virgin forest soil may yield fair crops at first, it would not be long before the wholesale forest denudation would be followed by precisely the same results as in Europe. "For wasteful farming Asia is too small, and for a rational system Europe is large enough."

Very good then, says the party of the second part, "Intensive farming is what we want—a rational system of agriculture alone can save us." But to this the *Vestnik Eurofy* replies dryly:

"The recommendation is about as useful as to prescribe a costly remedy to a man who has not a kopeck in his pocket."

"This comment (says the writer) hits the nail on the head. The Russian peasant is so poor that every season he has to sell his corn in the ear, and every few years the oxen in his stall, to raise the means to cover taxes, usury, and the indispensable necessities for carrying on his labors. From year to year he sinks deeper; that is a fact universally recognized; and for years past the Government and rural authorities have been endeavoring to improve his condition, but in vain. The agricultural banks have not materialized, and on the side of the farmers there is a sad want of self-reliance, the natural consequence of the sudden change involved in emancipation. From the first day the peasants acquired possession of their own lands, they have persistently impoverished them."

As regards the advocacy of a more intensive and rational treatment of the land the writer first reviews the existing conditions, which he attributes to utter exhaustion engendered by the effort to keep alive an export trade in farm products, to the denudation of the forests for the extension of railways whose chief function has been to facilitate this export trade, to the enormous taxation rendered necessary for the support of Russia's immense army and war-material which keeps the farmer at the lowest level of possible subsistence, and finally to the low condition of culture with its attendant want of hope, self-reliance, and industrial energy; and argues that to raise the standard of agriculture,

"Would necessitate an enormous expenditure for stock and implements, for an army of agricultural inspectors, and for a military force for the suppression of the agricultural riots which would inevitably result from the attempt to enforce such novel methods."

To this the *Vestnik Eurofy* adds:

"Yes! The matter with Russia is lack of culture. But in saying this we are quite aware that it is only a theoretic proposition which can contribute nothing to the solution of the problem. It is simply equivalent to saying that there would be hope for Russia if existing conditions were replaced by higher but unattainable ones. The country will become desert long before the people can be fitted for its redemption."

The writer closes with a very cheerless review of the situation, seeing nothing more practical than the inauguration of

extensive irrigation works, nothing more hopeful than the reduction of the population to the soil capacity. Finally he once more quotes the outspoken *Vestnik Eurofy* for the conclusion that neither gold nor medicine can help sick Russia until she comes to her senses, and disabuses herself of the false idea that her neighbors are only seeking an opportunity to assail her. This is the delusion which exhausts Russia, involving an outlay for military purposes, which, applied to raising the social and industrial condition of her people, would suffice to emancipate her from her present dilemma.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

POETRY IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

OF late some writers of reputation have taken gloomy views of the present condition and future prospects of poetry in the English language. They consider English poetry on both sides of the Atlantic to be in a state of decay, and perceive no ground for supposing that it will ever flourish vigorously again. "The Future of Poetry" has a much more cheerful aspect for Mr. Charles Leonard Moore, who in the February *Forum* bids us be of good cheer and rest assured that poetry in the English language is neither dying nor dead. These are his encouraging words:

"As a critic, Matthew Arnold has moments when he irritates; he tempts one at times to lay hands on father Parmenides. He writes occasionally as if he had bought truth at a fair, as Englishmen used to do their wives, and had put a rope around her neck and led her away by main force to mutual dalliance. But, when all allowances are made, what a victorious figure he appears! His main effort was to impose poetry on mankind. He believed that men and women would be, if not saved, at least made more interesting by an habitual use of poetry. He presented poetry as a cure for most of the maladies of the age. 'The future of poetry,' he wrote, in his Introduction to 'Ward's English Poets,' 'is immane.'"

"It is well to recur to such a word as this at a time when we are all taking stock of our poetical assets, when many people are resignedly prepared to think that we have buried poetry with the poets. There are those among us to-day who admit the power and persuasiveness of poetry, but deny the necessity of the formal art. To them one must try to justify the ways of metre to men. There are those who think that faith, idealism, distinction—the very breath of the nostrils of poetry, the light of her countenance—are no longer possible, now that science and material welfare and universal democracy have made us all so happy and so good. To such I must whisper that faith, idealism, and distinction are such admirable inventions, that, if poetry will help us preserve or win them back, we ought all to offer up hecatombs to Apollo. And there are those who, seeing the great luminaries of English verse that assembled towards the beginning of the century and marched almost in a body over the sky of literature now sink one by one under the horizon grave, seeing this great collateral movement, feel that the vigor of the race and the resources of the language must be for a time exhausted. To these it is difficult to reply."

Mr. Moore intimates that, if poetry is to gain renewed vigor, it must be by vigorous criticism, which, of late, he thinks, especially in the United States, "has lost its gift of contradiction."

"We write appreciations, subtle delineations of single authors, but we do not draw comparisons. Like Frederick's guard, everybody is six feet high, and I am sure I have read the obituary notices of half a score of English writers as great as Shakespeare. This seems an excessive allowance of greatness for the last half of the nineteenth century. It may seem ingratitude to put our benefactors into the scales of measurement, but it is for their final good and ours. Promotion with us in the United States goes by seniority. We grade the ranks of our poets by the date of their first publications. Distinction once gained, incense and burnt-sacrifice are their unflinching due. Murder and arson and blasphemy would be better for our literature than this tepid acquiescence in everybody. The fiery enthusiasm, which makes the respective adherents of Gray and Collins, Keats and Shelley, Wordsworth and Byron want to burn the idols of the opposing camp, is utterly lacking in our way of worshiping our poets. Only Poe has strayed into the strife of the world, has been loved and hated, has become interesting."

"I am reluctant to accept the theory which makes the poet

simply a child of his age, a creature of his circumstances. Great poets defy the calculations of average or the laws of evolution. They move the minds of men to make the events we note as epochs, as often as they follow after to record events. Such intellectual stir as is known to our time has been inimical to poetry rather than helpful. The hypothesis of evolution, the rationalistic method of inquiry, have done their best to cut the ground from under the feet of faith and idealism. Poetry's killing foe, however, is wealth, and wealth of late has grown beyond the dreams of avarice. Money, which can call into existence many of the arts, which can rear architecture, lay out gardens, which can even greatly help in the creation of music and painting—money has no potency over the proud and disdainful Muse.

"It is ill prophesying when one does not know. The future of poetry is as certain as the future of anything else; but the poetry of the future—to that we cannot give a date or a description. At any moment some poet may by a lucky stroke reveal an unsuspected pocket of golden ore, and the world will be the richer for it. It may be that the circumstances which seem at war with poetic effort are just those needed to encourage and call it forth. Or we may indulge the hope that the increasing wealth and luxury of men may have their usual end, and that corruption and decay may set in and flame forth in colors of such grain and dye that poets looking on will dip their pencils in the hues of sunset and eclipse and bring forth visions to enchant the coming years. Or they may, penetrated with disgust at the spectacle, turn their lyres to hail the dawning of a purer, simpler time, they may sing of new Saturnian reigns—and so the circle round.

"Poetry is not going to save anybody's soul; that is what religion promises, at least, to do. Poetry is not the art of administering affairs nor the art of expounding prophecy. It is the art which fills our minds with the happiest and loftiest images and impressions; it is the art which makes us more contented with ourselves and more agreeable to those about us. It has its office to inspire, to charm, to console; its business is to show us that the things of life which most assert themselves to be realities are neither so real nor so important as they claim to be. Its future is immane, because when actualities oppress, when utilities task, when, 'tired of all these, for restless death we cry,' we need merely open our book and without effort attain ease, without putting off mortality, have part in the immortality of the sole things which show a semblance of eternal life,—the creations of the divine poets. Ponce de Leon sailed for his fabled Fountain of Youth, but the wiser man is he who reaches down his Homer or his Shakespeare and discovers therein the spring the Spaniard failed to find."

It is suggested, however, by Mr. Frederick W. H. Myers, in the January number of the *Nineteenth Century* that great poets perform a vastly more important function than that of simply soothing and rejuvenating the tired spirit. That function he thus states in discussing

MODERN POETS AND THE MEANING OF LIFE.

"Wordsworth, Darwin, Tennyson—the three greatest Englishmen of our century—have passed away. Greatest I call them, not for personal faculties alone, which are hard to compare as between the many men of genius whom our age has produced, but because it seems to me that these men's faculties have achieved most in the most important direction, in the intuition, discovery, promulgation, of fundamental cosmic law. By cosmic law I here mean, not such rules merely as may hold good universally for matter, or motion, or abstract quantities, but principles which, even if as yet but dimly and narrowly understood, may conceivably be valid for the whole universe, on all possible planes of being. Of such principles we have as yet but three—Uniformity, Conservation, Evolution. We believe that all operations in the universe obey unchanging law. We believe that all matter and all energy known to us are indestructible. And we believe that all physical and vital operation in the universe is at present following certain obscurely discernible streams of tendency, of which the source and goal are alike unknown. The first of these laws lies at the root of all Science; the second at the root of Physics; the third at the root of Biology.

"It is not, of course, with any of these three laws that the work of Wordsworth or of Tennyson is connected. They have helped, however, to introduce a *fourth* cosmic principle. It is most certain that there are still cosmic laws unknown, and of these there may well be some one within range of discovery, which may govern more directly the region in which lie the problems of a spiritual world and life beyond the grave. We shall do well, therefore, to consider whether there be any primary belief held in common by all religions; and if so, whether that belief is capable of being expressed in a form in which it might conceivably be proved by Science to be a cosmical law—a fourth law lying at the root of Psychology, as those other laws at the root of Physics and Biology.

"On the ground of their association with this fourth cosmic law I would claim both for Wordsworth and for Tennyson a commanding place among the teachers of this century. I do not, of course, claim for them a *scientific* eminence. Yet certain truths, ultimately provable by science, may be in the first instance attained by other than scientific methods. The 'genius' shown in discovery or in creative art may be defined as 'an uprush of subliminal faculty,' and the rapt absorption of a Newton, the waking dream of a Raphael, the inward audition of a Mozart, do but represent the same process occurring in different regions of thought and emotion. High art is based upon unprovable intuitions; and of all arts, it is Poetry whose intuitions take the brightest glow, and best illumine the mystery without us from the mystery within."

Mr. Richard Hovey, in the February *Atlantic*, in a paper upon

THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS,

who has just died, gives his opinion as to the merits of three metrical translations into English of the "*Divina Commedia*," those of Longfellow in rhyme, and those of Cary and Parsons in blank verse.

"Longfellow's version, though occasionally it transfers a line more successfully than any of the others, is in the main perfunctory, and its literalness is carried so far that it frequently degenerates into a 'crib' pure and simple. There is a story that Longfellow used to translate eighty lines every morning before breakfast. I do not know how true this may be, but the internal evidence seems to support it. The product of his labor is a *caput mortuum*; the categorical statements are all there, but somehow the poetry has evaporated. The result is tedious and uninteresting. Now, the one quality which Dante never had, is dullness, and that is also the one quality the public will never forgive.

"Cary's translation has the merit of being tolerably readable. In it, however, the poet suffers a strange transformation. The words are the words of Dante, but the voice is the voice of Milton, or rather of a weaker-lunged man trying to mouth the mighty periods and cæsuras of Milton, and getting somewhat cracked of voice and broken of wind in the effort. Nevertheless, it is, on the whole, a creditable performance; only it is not Dante.

"Each of the translators has his felicitous moments, and succeeds in rendering certain passages with more skill than his competitors. Yet, the relative merit of the translations must be estimated, not by passages, but by the general impression of the whole work. Parsons is inferior to some of the other translators in certain obvious verbal and prosodical accessories. His poem, however, gives probably a more correct impression of Dante in his entirety than any of the others. His versification has the continuity of Dante's, and something of its music. His diction, like Dante's, has that supreme refinement that knows no disdain for homely words and phrases. His style with more inversions than Dante's, has much of the master's severity and swiftness, though it falls short of the masterfulness and supple power of the Italian. Altogether there is more Dante in it than in any translation that has yet been made."

Dante is studied in the chief city of Illinois, we are told by Mr. William Morton Payne in the *New England Magazine* for February. A good deal has been written of late about the place in which the World's Fair is shortly to be opened, and some curiosity has been expressed as to how much attention is given there to literature. This curiosity Mr. Payne, under the caption,

LITERARY CHICAGO,

undertakes to gratify. He uses the term literature in its broadest sense, including in it clubs and societies, periodicals, book-sellers, and publishers, as well as authors, and counting "as Chicagoans all persons who have lived there a sufficient length of time to become fairly identified with the interests of the city." Of the writers named as belonging to Chicago "few were born there, and many of them have lived elsewhere in their later life, but all of them have made their residence there for a term of years, and belong to Chicago as clearly as they do to any other place." He admits without hesitation that Chicago, from a literary point of view, "is not London or Paris, Copenhagen or New York. It is simply a huge aggregation of the pioneer forces of American civilization, in which the literary consciousness is beginning to awaken." Worth quoting is the point he makes that in the growth of a literary spirit in a city, and of the literary productions of the men and women who dwell in it, there are "three well-marked stages."

"In the first stage, literature is regarded with indifference or

even with positive contempt. Out of this stage Chicago has fairly passed, although it has not been left very far behind. This fact is painfully illustrated now and then by some recrudescence of the old spirit, such as that which marked the reception of Mr. Lowell when he visited Chicago in 1887. The recollection of this episode, which makes most Chicagoans blush for their city, is too humiliating to be dwelt upon.

"The second stage is that of dilettantism, and is characterized by a general awakening of interest in literature, and by the organization of all sorts of societies for intellectual purposes. Roughly speaking, Chicago has been in this stage for the last twenty years. That it has not made the transition to the second stage without difficulty is illustrated by the wrecks that lie stranded along its course, and by the curious notions of literary culture occasionally to be met with. There are circles in which to read novels (above the level, say, of the 'Duchess' or the late Mrs. Roe) is to be thought 'literary' and quite on the heights of culture. In this stage, also, many persons seek to become 'literary' by the quasi vicarious process of associating with literary people, when such are to be found, or (books being in fashion) by the purchase of libraries and their conspicuous display as part of the household furnishing.

"In the third stage, upon the threshold of which Chicago may be fairly said now to stand, literary production comes to be a distinct factor in the intellectual activity of the community, and the period of clubs and lecture-organizations, and passive literary interests generally, begins to bear its natural fruit. There is, of course, nothing hard and fast about such a classification as has been given, but it provides a sort of clue to a labyrinth hopelessly complex without some such guide."

THE OPERA.

VERDI'S "FALSTAFF."

THE latest opera composed by Verdi, and produced at the Theatre La Scala at Milan on the 9th instant, was looked forward to with special interest on account of the age of the composer. A cablegram from Milan in the New York *Cristoforo Colombo*, of February 11, thus describes the new work, of which the libretto is an adaptation from Shakespeare by the eminent Italian author, Arrigo Boito:

"'Falstaff' is a comedy in the widest sense of the term, and such a thing as a comic opera written by a man nearly eighty years old has not been known since Auber wrote 'Le Premier Jour de Bonheur.'"

"The curtain rose on a scene representing a room in the Garter Inn at Windsor, in which stood Sir John Falstaff, played by Victor Maurel, engaged in sealing his amorous epistles to Mrs. Page and Mrs. Ford.

"As the opera went on it was observed that Verdi in this work has entirely abandoned the style of grand opera. Although there are no conspicuous airs, and the music follows the situation and sentiments after the modern manner, every page abounds with vocal melody, especially in the part of Falstaff, which is full of delightful harmony.

"Moreover, in the orchestration there is a good deal of melody. This, however, is not intrusive, and the accompaniment never overshadows the music on the stage.

"The gay and spontaneous strains charmed all ears, and when the curtain fell at the end of the first act, the artists and afterwards the composer, were called before the curtain, and there was a whirlwind of applause.

"The second act passed off equally well, with like fire and vivacity, as well in the music as in its execution, although in its manner the music is of a character quite different from that of the first act. A composer of comic opera has never written a duet more ingenious and characteristic than one sung at the beginning of the second act by Falstaff and Mrs. Quickly. Yet the hearers seemed even more enraptured with a subsequent duet between Falstaff and Ford. So the opera continued to the end, the curtain falling for the last time on general and indescribable enthusiasm."

On the other hand, a cablegram to the New York *Sun* of the 12th instant affirms that the critical verdict on this latest production of the venerable Italian composer is far from being unanimous.

"There is an astonishing difference of opinion in the comments of the critics upon the first performance of Verdi's new opera, 'Falstaff.' Some describe it as an apotheosis of genius and the most brilliant thing Verdi ever wrote. Others declare that it has only the great name of the composer to recommend it. American musical taste will have to act as a court of appeal."

The production of this new musical work lends interest to an account of

THE ORIGIN OF THE OPERA.

from the competent pen of Mr. J. F. Rowbotham,* in *Chambers's Journal*, for January.

"The first Opera ever heard in Europe was the opera of 'Daphne.' It was performed in the year 1594, and was considered such an oddity by those who heard it, that there were not wanting people to exclaim loudly against the introduction of such a foreign and 'utterly unnatural drama,' as they were pleased to call it. The absurdity that the performers should sing their lines instead of speaking them, should fence and fight to the accompaniment of music, and even at the point of death should have a chorus standing around them, bewailing in alto, tenor, and soprano their woe, seemed a little too much for the gravity of many people; and the first opera was the butt of jeers, criticism, and ridicule. It was, in fact, a bold experiment on the part of a few cultivated men to revive in modern Europe the drama of the Greeks."

It was at Florence, Mr. Rowbotham proceeds to tell us, that this experiment was made and the leader of these cultivated men was the Count de Vernio, a wealthy and hospitable man, at whose house were held weekly gatherings of all that was learned and distinguished in the Tuscan capital. The first difficulty met with in reviving the Greek drama was want of space. There were no theatres in Florence, except of the roughest kind, where the mysteries and moralities were performed. The only places ever open to dramatic performances or "shows," as we should call them, were the halls of the nobility. In these halls there was no room to put a chorus below the stage and in front of it, after the manner of the Greeks, and so the chorus had to be put on the stage. The immense size of the theatres in Greece—capable of accommodating with ease thirty or forty thousand spectators—made it impossible for the actors to be heard except by wearing masks, which served as speaking-trumpets. Even then, in order to be audible half-way through the immense throng, it was necessary to declaim the lines in a sort of sonorous recitative. The actors were, therefore, compelled to chant their parts in order to make their voices carry the required distance.

"Whenever the actors spoke or rather chanted, in Greek tragedy, the poet made use of a certain metre, called iambics. This metre was supposed, and correctly supposed, by the Greeks to approximate very nearly to the flow of ordinary prose. This was its especial utility. The actor could chant his speeches in a verse which did not violate any ideas of dramatic probability. The music which went in company with this homely form of verse was itself likewise very free and unmelodious, approaching the cadence of ordinary speech rather than that exalted form of utterance which we call singing. The actor, in reciting his iambics, neither sang nor did he speak, but chanted in a sort of half-musical, half-oratorical tone, being accompanied by occasional chords or notes on the lyre by the chorus, who, stationed before and lower than the stage, could supply the music to the actor's recitation from the same coign of vantage which a modern band now occupies."

Count de Vernio and his friends, of course, had no use for the masks, but wanted to retain the Greek mode of recitation. Various experiments to this end were made in vain, when one Guilio Caccini appeared at an assembly, and declaimed with much art, many passages of poetry reproducing the cadences of the old Greek style, and combining them with the spirit of modern music so successfully as quite to reconcile them to the modern ear. The invention of Caccini took with the assembled company. It was called *Recitativo*, and it was resolved that in their tragedy, which was to be produced, the actors should employ in delivering their lines, the method of Caccini. Before the opera was ready for production the Count de Vernio removed to Rome to fill an office in the Papal household, so the performance took place in the palace of Jacopo Corsi, a wealthy Florentine. The piece was successful among the cultivated audience which heard it.

"But the general public were as yet quite uneducated in the

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., No. 15, p. 411.

style, and purely Philistine. 'The monotonous drawl of the recitative,' as they called it, they could not tolerate. They were firmly convinced that the whole opera from first to last should have been a collection and succession of purely melodious pieces. Antagonism, pasquinade, detraction, did their utmost to discredit the peculiar style of revived Greek music; but 'the Greeks,' as they were now called, held their own. In fifty years the Opera was established as the most refined and favorite form of music in all the countries of Europe."

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

RECENT SCIENCE.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

The Co-Existence of the Mammoth and Man.—Not long since, the distinguished and venerable archæologist, J. Steenstrup, of Copenhagen, published a paper examining the discoveries in Europe which are supposed to prove the contemporaneity of man with the mammoth; and reached the conclusion, that not only is the evidence inadequate, but for climatic and geologic reasons no such co-existence was possible.

At the last meeting of the German Anthropological Association Professor Virchow quoted Steenstrup's conclusion, and endorsed it, as did also others present. The "reindeer period" was the remotest to which they were willing to assign the appearance of man in Europe on existing evidence. The artefacts of mammoth teeth and bones found in the caves were asserted to be from fossil remains picked up by the cave men. Where such artefacts are found in gravels along with mammoth bones, they would say that these gravels are themselves posterior to the reindeer period, and hence contain objects of various preceding periods.

There remains for consideration the delineation of a mammoth on a bone from the Lena cave in the south of France. This was not discussed, being probably considered of questionable origin. In the United States two such delineations have been brought forward. They are both strikingly similar to this French original, which has long been made familiar to American readers through various publications. Both proceed from the valley of the Delaware River. One is on shell and one on stone. I have examined both originals very carefully, and apart from the vagueness which surrounds the finding of both, for purely technical reasons I believe both to be recent. There still lacks conclusive evidence that man and the mammoth were contemporaneous in the area of the United States.—*Science, New York, February 10.*

ASTRONOMY.

Time-Reckoning of the Mayas.—A short but carefully studied article in a recent number of the *Globus* (Bd. 63, No. 2), by Dr. Förstemann, presents some striking facts showing the accuracy attained by the ancient Mayas of Yucatan in the calculation of time. His sources are the Dresden and other ancient codices, to the interpretation of which he has devoted fruitfully much study. The contents of the Dresden Codex is largely astronomical or astrological, several of its pages being comparisons of the relative times and positions of the heavenly bodies. It is clear that these sky-readers had ascertained that the mean synodical revolution of Venus is 584 days, which is correct to a very small fraction. They had fixed the revolution of Mercury at 115 days, and it is probable, but not quite certain, that they had rightly estimated the revolution of Mars at 780 days. Jupiter and Saturn they did not study, or, at least, take into these calculations.

Not less surprising was the accuracy they reached in measuring the lunar month. They had by their observations reduced it to 29.526 days. This is about five minutes in the month too short, as the true synodical revolution is 29.53 days. For this difference, intercalary days would be required at certain epochs.

It is probable from this that the Mayas were ahead of any

other American stock in the measurement of time, exceeding even the Mexicans; though these also appear to have discovered the length of the year of Venus. Dr. Förstemann's discussion of the subject amounts to a demonstration, and merits the close attention of students of Maya civilization.—*Science, February 10.*

The Approaching Solar Eclipse.—The total solar eclipse of April 15-16, 1893, is not only one of the longest of the century, but is the last of the century from which we are likely to get any additions to our knowledge of Solar Physics. The longest duration of totality of this eclipse is four minutes forty-six seconds, and as the path of the moon's shadow lies to a great extent on land, there is a considerable choice of possible stations with long durations of totality. Two expeditions will be sent from England; one to Africa, the other to Brazil, the expenses being defrayed by the Royal Society. The United States will send an expedition to Chili, and there will probably be two or three American parties at Pasa Cura. A Brazilian party will also observe. The Bureau des Longitudes, Paris, are sending a complete expedition to Joal, in Africa. At present we have not heard of an Italian expedition, but it is hoped that Professor Tacchini will be able to make arrangements to observe the eclipse.—*A. Taylor, in Nature, London, February 2.*

BACTERIOLOGY.

The Influence of Light Upon Bacteria.—Buchner (*Centralb. f. Bakt.*, Band xi., No. 25) has investigated the effect of light upon bacteria suspended in water. For the purposes of experiment the typhoid bacillus, bacillus coli communis, bacillus pyocyaneus, cholera vibrio, and various bacteria of putrefaction were employed. It was ascertained that light had a powerful disinfecting influence upon water containing these organisms. From water in which bacilli coli were present in the proportion of about 100,000 to a cubic centimetre no growth could be obtained upon plate cultures after exposure of the water to direct sunlight for one hour. Diffuse daylight has also this disinfecting power, though naturally in less degree. Light has not a detrimental influence upon all bacteria capable of living in water. Some even multiply under its action. Buchner has himself observed such; they could not, however, be grown upon nutrient gelatine, and probably were pure water bacteria, harmless from a hygienic point of view. Light must be considered the most powerful agent in the purification of rivers and lakes containing organisms harmful to man, such as the bacilli of typhoid and cholera.—*British Medical Journal, London, February 4.*

The White Corpuscles as Protectors of the Blood.—Dr. Werigo, when examining under the microscope the blood of a rabbit which had received, some minutes before, an injection of *B. prodigiosus* in the auricular vein, was surprised to find the blood almost destitute of leucocytes. He repeated the experiment, with the same result, and became convinced that the phenomenon was constant. In order to prove this, he made a series of experiments, in which he injected cultures of different microbes into the blood, counting the leucocytes before and afterward. The main fact brought forward receives the following explanation: The leucocytes disappear from the blood under the above-named circumstances because, when they have engulfed the microbes injected (which they speedily do), they are arrested in the organs, especially in the liver, where they pass on the ingested material to the endothelial cells of the organ. The rapidity with which the microbes become enclosed in the leucocytes is most astonishing—it is far greater than we have been accustomed to suppose. It is not the leucocytes alone, however, which undertake the clearance of the microbes from the blood, for the cells of the spleen pulp, and also the endothelial cells of the liver, take on direct phagocytic functions. The author's researches also lead him to consider that the first event after the injection of any

microbes, of whatever virulence, is their inclusion in cells.—*The British Medical Journal*.

ELECTRICITY.

Electric Communication Without Wire-Conductors.—Interesting experiments have recently been made under Mr. W. H. Preece, with a view to electric communication between distant points without wire connection, namely, through air, water, or earth, says the *Engineer*. Mr. Preece proposed to conduct experiments in three different methods—first, by running a wire along the shore on light poles for a distance of about a mile, and a second wire from stem to stern of the ship, the two acting upon each other inductively through the intervening space; secondly, by suspending a short line over the side of the ship, so that it might dip into the sea in the direction of the end of the shore line, to work by conduction through the sea; and, thirdly, by running out a light cable from the shore to the ship, terminating in a coil at the bottom of the sea, near the ship, but not attached to it, while another coil is placed on board. These two coils are expected to act inductively, and to give ample sound on telephones by means of rapid alternations. The experiments by the first method have been carried to a successful issue within the last few days, the shore wire having been erected along the Welsh coast, commencing at Lavernock Point, a little south of Cardiff, and proceeding for a mile in the direction of Lavernock House. The lightship was represented for the occasion by the island of Flat Holme, in the Bristol Channel, and the line there erected, parallel to the first and three miles distant from it, was about half a mile long. The shore line was furnished with a powerful generator at Lavernock Point, and the island line with a sounder to receive the messages. The result was that the words dispatched into the mainland wire were heard on the island with perfect distinctness, but we can scarcely admit that Flat Holme represents the conditions of a ship.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, February 11:

What is Electricity?—As far as the writer is able to understand the matter now, electricity is simply motion of the molecules of the different substances which are the subjects of electrical action, just as heat, light, and sound are, and the only difference between these forces is the rate of the motion. The motion of sound, as we all know, is comparatively slow; that of heat and light are very rapid. That of electricity would appear to be somewhat between the slow motion of sound and the rapid motion of those heat-waves whose motion is slowest. And it would appear that the wonderful adaptability which electricity shows for every kind of work is due entirely to the position which its rate of motion occupies in the scale of the energies. It would also appear that the reason this wonderful agent laid dormant for so many ages, and is even now only partially developed is, very largely, at any rate, because we have no sense which responds to the particular periods of vibration comprised within the electrical range.

Heat-currents would be far more efficient than electric-currents if we could make use of them as we do of the latter; and, as before remarked, the reason electricity is such a useful agent appears to be because its rate of vibration is sufficiently high to admit of rapid transmission, yet not sufficiently so to be destructive. It only becomes destructive when it is transformed into heat.—*Electrical Review*, New York, February 11.

The Crowning Achievements of the Telephone.—Two exhibitions of recent achievement in the line of telephony have recently taken place in this city. The first one signaled the opening of the telephone line from New York to Chicago. The next one was a public exhibition of the capacity of that line given by the transmission of music over the thousand miles intervening between here and the City of the Lakes. The music was so perfectly reproduced as to be heard by members of a large audience. To-day New York is in telephonic

communication with Chicago, and the oral transmission of intelligence has become an everyday affair. After the development of the telephone with microphonic transmitters for short-distance work had become an acknowledged fact, the troubles offered by induction and the static capacity of long lines caused many to believe that the telephone could never be a long-range instrument. As in the case of many other things in this world, it was found that the best appliances secured the desired results. The construction of an absolutely first-class copper line of large calibre wire, and of the most perfect details of mounting, has removed the thousand miles intervening between here and Chicago effectually, and now conversation can be held with Chicago even better than ordinarily with New York City connections. The success of long-distance telephoning in the present case is merely one of the additional triumphs of the best.

On February 7th of the present year, a still greater achievement was commemorated. On that day was witnessed the opening of the telephone line from Boston to Chicago. Telephoning is successfully carried on over 1,250 miles of wire, owing to a somewhat circuitous route followed by the line. All distances hitherto covered are insignificant compared to this. The possibilities it holds for the future cannot well be overestimated. A step beyond Chicago and the banks of the Missouri will be reached, and we may yet see Omaha and San Francisco connected by a line which will form the final link in a chain bringing San Francisco and New York within speaking range of each other. When conversation is carried on perfectly as it now is over 1,250 miles of wire, the extension of distance becomes a matter of detail.—*Scientific American*, February 18.

Electro-Physics.—Messrs. Sarasin and De la Rive read a paper before the French Academy of Sciences showing that the velocity of propagation of electrical waves was the same in air and conducting wires. The experiments were made in a very large hall in Geneva, with the aid of very large metallic surfaces, and by the method of interferences. They also proved that a circular resonator has a constant wave length independent of the dimensions of the oscillator, the intensity of oscillation alone varying. The quarter of a wave length of a circular resonator is very nearly equal to twice its diameter. A short description of their experiments may be found in *L'Electricien*, January 21.—*Electrical World*, February 18.

METALLURGY.

Singular Property of Ruthenium.—Professor Joly, of the Paris *Ecole Normale*, has already investigated the compounds of ruthenium, principally those resulting from an association of this element with binoid of nitrogen, a combination which, behaving as a single body, unites with chlorine, bromine, iodine, and oxygen. Pursuing the study of this metal, Professor Joly, who claims it to be, of all known elements, that which presents the most original properties, recently submitted to the Académie des Sciences several samples of a red coloring-matter, resulting from an association not yet definitely determined (oxychlorid of ammoniacal ruthenium), giving a tinctorial power equivalent to that of the richest dye-materials obtained from coal-tar, to that of fuchsine, for instance. A five-millionth part of the substance suffices to color water. It dyes silk directly, and the color thus procured is stable. The chemical reactions of this new coloring-matter are equally interesting. Acids transform it into yellow, and alkalines bring it back to red. Unfortunately the scarcity of the metal which enters into the composition of this substance prevents at present its industrial utilization.—*Iron*, London, February 3.

OCEANOGRAPHY.

The Atlantic Sea-Bed.—Proceeding westward from the Irish coast the ocean-bed deepens very gradually; in fact, for the first 230 miles the gradient is but six feet to the mile. In the next twenty miles, however, the fall is over 9,000 feet, and so

precipitous is the sudden descent that in many places depths of 1,200 to 1,600 fathoms are encountered in very close proximity to the 100-fathom line. With the depth of 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms the sea-bed in this part of the Atlantic becomes a slightly undulating plain, whose gradients are so light that they show but little alteration of depth for 1,200 miles. The extraordinary flatness of these submarine prairies renders the familiar simile of the basin rather inappropriate. The hollow of the Atlantic is not strictly a basin, whose depth increases regularly toward the centre; it is rather a saucer or dish-like one, so even is the contour of its bed.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic has been found some 100 miles to the northward of the island of St. Thomas, where soundings of 3,875 fathoms were obtained. The seas round Great Britain can hardly be regarded as forming part of the Atlantic hollow. They are rather a part of the platform banks of the European continent which the ocean has overflowed. An elevation of the sea-bed 100 fathoms would suffice to lay bare the greatest part of the North Sea and join England to Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France. A deep channel of water would run down the west coast of Norway, and with this the majority of the floods would be connected. A great part of the Bay of Biscay would disappear; but Spain and Portugal are but little removed from the Atlantic depression. The 100-fathom line approaches very near the west coast, and soundings of 1,000 fathoms can be made within 20 miles of Cape St. Vincent, and much greater depths have been sounded at distances but little greater than this from the western shores of the Iberian Peninsula.—*Nautical Magazine*.

THE BENEFITS OF VIVISECTION.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for January there is an interesting paper on vivisection by A. Coppen Jones, in the nature of an appeal to those opponents of the practice who base their opposition on the contention that "no practical benefit has been derived from vivisection sufficient to outweigh its moral reprehensibility." The writer meets the objection by adducing the facts as regards tetanus, or lockjaw, a disease formerly incurable and unamenable to treatment, but which now, as a result of experiments on living animals, is rendered curable in them and in man. This disease the author claims to have selected for the purposes of the argument because it rests in a most immediate and unequivocal fashion solely on "vivisectional" experiment, and because it illustrates, in the best possible way, the tendency and goal of modern medicine where infectious diseases are concerned. He then gives the history of the disease and its treatment, of which the following is a concise summary:

"Up till eight years ago we were completely in the dark as to the cause and real nature of this complaint, which statistics show to be fatal in ninety cases out of a hundred. In 1884 a young German doctor, Nicolaier, found that the introduction of a small portion of the earth of streets and fields, under the skin of mice, gave rise to symptoms exactly resembling those of tetanus in man. He found also that the pus or matter formed in the wound reproduced the symptoms in animals inoculated with it, and further, that it contained almost always, a drumstick-shaped bacillus, which he regarded as the possible cause of the disease, but he was unable to isolate it. A young Japanese physician in Koch's laboratory, and two Italians, however, succeeded almost simultaneously in obtaining pure cultures, and found that an infinitely small drop of the culture introduced under the skin of animals induced tetanic symptoms ending in death. The poison was found to be secreted by the bacilli and separable from them by appropriate means. The 'drumstick-bacillus' was next subjected to experiment, and in 1890 Kitasako (the Japanese discoverer) and Dr. Behring discovered that by treating rabbits with tri-chloride of iodine they can be made 'immune' or proof against tetanus, so that the inoculation of twenty times the amount of virus sufficient to kill an ordinary rabbit is without any injurious effect. They further showed that the blood of an animal thus treated has the power of neutralizing the virus to such a degree, that thirty or forty drops of it injected into another rabbit suffice to render it immune.

"Soon after the publication of Kitasako and Behring's first paper, the two Italian co-workers above mentioned, succeeded in

extracting from the blood of dogs thus rendered immune—a substance of the nature of albumen, that had the property of destroying the tetanus virus, within or without the body, and with which animals far advanced in tetanus could be cured. From the nature of its properties they named it *tetanus antitoxin*. After some attempts, they succeeded in getting it as a white crystalline powder, which retains its remedial power for many months."

The writer next passes to the history of the employment of this new remedy in the treatment of the human subject. Up to the present, there have been about a dozen cases, all of which have been successfully treated. Ordinarily, it would not be safe to draw conclusions from so few cases, but in the matter of tetanus, which is so almost invariably fatal, he appears to be justified in his contention that at least more than half of these patients were saved from a terrible death by *tetanus antitoxin*. Summing up, he says:

"Let the lay public once be brought to perceive, even in part, the true bearings of the question, let them once be in a position to compare the promises made for the future with the advances of the past, and I believe we should hear but little more of those outbursts of indiscriminate and inconsistent solicitude. They would then see that, not only in an isolated instance like tetanus, but also in the case of diphtheria, rabies, pneumonia, and a large number of other infections, we are by similar means drawing near the goal, and that, even as regards the greatest scourge of all, consumption, we can already, in the twilight of imperfect knowledge, see the attainable end to which we shape our course."

THE LIFE OF THE STARS.

DR. H. J. KLEIN.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper (3 pp.) in *Die Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, January.

CHANGE is the order of the Universe; life and death are by no means confined to organic beings on earth, but are phenomena of the universal law of evolution to which all things, even the Stars are subject. Since the pale dawn of that long-past day when the first man trod the earth, Sun, Moon, and Stars have revolved in their appointed courses, to all appearances unchanged. In comparison with our little span of life, and even with the life of the race, they appear eternal, immutable; but each and all had a beginning; each and all will have an end. In the life of the heavenly bodies, as of our own Earth itself, a myriad years are but as a moment in the little span of our existence, but change is everywhere unceasing.

As Herschel suggested, and as later observers have confirmed, the substance of which all worlds are made, is the pale, dim, nebulous matter invisible to the naked eye, but discernible through the telescope in all the early stages of condensation. The volume of this nebulous matter, according to Herschel, surpasses all comprehension; but at the same time is of such extreme tenuity that the smallest stars visible through it make even the brightest nebulae appear dim.

Where these nebular masses display definite form, it is generally round or elliptical. The round masses are often brighter in the centre, paling from that point gradually, as if the centre were the seat of a concentrating power. The elliptical nebulae present the same phenomena, and the appearance leaves little doubt that a condensation of the nebulous matter is taking place there, and a sort of nucleus is in course of formation. In many of these nebulae the nucleus is surrounded with a soft radiance which Herschel compared to a mane; and which he suggested might, by absorption into the nucleus, impart a rotatory movement to it.

"Genius and nature are eternally allied"; and this dictum of the poet was justified in Herschel's case. Instinctively, one might say, he grasped the right conclusion. These nebulous clouds are, in fact, the primitive stuff of which solar systems are constructed. What the great man saw imperfectly with his bodily eye is now, thanks to the progress in optics and photography, rendered clear and indisputable. The manes are gigantic whirls of nebulous matter—spiral nebulae—first rendered clear by Lord Rosse's telescope, and later confirmed by

the still more powerful telescopes of Mt. Hamilton, California. One must not forget that these phenomena are taking place on an immense scale, almost beyond human conception. The smallest nebular spots in the heavens exceed the Sun in volume, and the luminous manes playing round the nucleus of a nebular mass, extend through a space in comparison with which the distance between the Sun and the Earth is inconsiderable.

Here, then, we see the workshops in which world-systems are formed, the preliminary stages of world-evolution. From such nebular masses have the solar system and the fixed stars constructed themselves, and that in a mode which the French mathematician, Laplace, was the first to reveal. According to his hypothesis, our Sun, for example, in the remote past, was a vast nebular spot, of high temperature, revolving on its axis from west to east. In consequence of continuous loss of heat, the matter of the nebular mass became more and more compressed; and at length, in accordance, with prescribed mechanical laws, a free-floating ring separated itself from the nebular mass in the region of its equator. The cooling being continuous, and the condensation of the surface-matter keeping pace with it, the ring-formation would, in due course, repeat itself, all the rings working from west to east around the central mass. The persistence of these rings would depend on their perfect uniformity in structure and condensation, which is very unlikely. Consequently they break up, and being still fluid, assume globular forms. These glowing nebular globes become planets, revolving round the Sun, from which they were thrown off. The larger planets go through the same course, throwing off rings which break up into satellites.

Laplace, at the time he originated his famous theory of world-origination, does not appear to have known of Herschel's investigation of nebulous masses. Observing that all the chief planets revolve from West to East around the Sun, that the Sun turns from West to East on its own axis, and that all the satellites pursue the same course round their respective planets, he started from the proposition that this must be due to some adequate cause, and this cause he traced to the common origination of all planets in a vast nebular mass. Of Laplace truly more than of any other it may be said that his keen insight enabled him to penetrate beyond the veil to that remote past when as yet the Stars which illuminate the firmament existed only as nebulous vapor. Who would have supposed, when this theory was advanced, that it was capable of verification. Nevertheless, with the march of science, sidereal photography has presented us with a picture of one of the largest nebular masses, with its rings and balls, in verification of Laplace's theory. This nebula was photographed by Mr. Isaac Roberts, of Liverpool, on December 29, 1888, after an exposure of four hours, involving the arduous task of moving the telescope continuously in harmony with the movements of the heavenly bodies. The nebular mass in question is known as the Andromeda Nebula, and is visible to the naked eye on a clear night. With a powerful telescope it is seen in the form of an elongated ellipse, with a bright nucleus at the centre.

The distance of the Andromeda Nebula is beyond all computation. Dotted over its surface are innumerable stars so remote that no telescope had betrayed their existence, and all these stars, even the smallest of them, are suns like our own, and which, like it, have been shining for myriads of years. In the infinite realms of space in which we severally play our little parts, a sun the size of ours is of no more significance than a drop of water in the ocean.

And for all these living suns the end must come; they are all constantly radiating into space, the heat generated in their formation, and, with its final disappearance, they will sink back into the formless cosmic-dust from which they sprang. Long before the light of our Sun shall be quenched, life on earth, and in the other planets of our system, will have disappeared; and this fate which awaits our system, has most assuredly been the fate of a thousand world-systems. And the universe itself must have an end. Science traces the chains of phenomena link by link without finding first cause or final consequence. Faith alone accounts for the origin of life by the Divine behest "Let there be."

RELIGIOUS.

THE HAPPINESS IN HELL*: A REJOINDER.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for February, Professor St. George Mivart, answering Father Clarke's criticisms, calls attention to the grave effects of a typographical blunder. He writes:

"Every Catholic knows that in Hell (when that term is used in its wide and proper meaning) there is, and must be, some happiness. Now, my wish was to consider how great and how widely extended, according to Catholic doctrine, the happiness known to exist there might possibly be. The title I gave my paper, therefore, was 'The Happiness in Hell.' Great was my surprise when my paper appeared to find the definite article omitted, and to read as its title simply 'Happiness in Hell.' The latter phrase may well have led persons to suppose that I thought I had made some great discovery, or was proclaiming doctrines the foundations of which were new instead of undisputed."

The Professor is evidently surprised that his critic had met with only those who condemned the views presented, and thinks that Father Clarke must have sought "the society of persons like-minded with himself—kindred souls, hugging self-imposed chains which bind them to narrow views and lower desires." He is "reluctantly compelled" so to think because of the number who have thanked him for the expression of his views, and for the benefit conferred. Among other evidences of the good accomplished he cites two laymen who informed him that "my views saved them from abandoning the Church."

"Altogether I am abundantly consoled by the experience I have gained and I remain convinced that some such manifestation was called for by our present circumstances, as also that it has supplied a want keenly felt by many Catholics, as well as by persons outside the Church."

In reference to Father Clarke's criticisms of the use of quotations from the various Catholic writers, the Professor sums up his answer with these words:

"But the question of what Bellarmine, Prudentius, or even St. Augustine may have said, is, after all, quite a subordinate one for Catholics, since they belong to a Church with a living voice, and are thus very independent of antiquity. I could, therefore, were it needed, throw aside all the theologians and Fathers to whom either I or my critic have referred, and confine myself to the pages of *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, in which every paper published is required to receive not only the *nihil obstat* of a duly appointed ecclesiastical censor, but the *imprimatur* of the Archbishop himself."

The Professor then quotes from the *Record* to show that the "evolution," for which he contended is allowed, and justifies his position of antagonism to the views of others by cataloguing some of the religious doctrines, which "my critic himself holds, which have been established by opposition to the sentiments and opinions current among Churchmen at different epochs."

The Professor declares that the true *raison d'être* of his recent article is not certain propositions which his critic selected, but a presentation of the teaching of the Catholic Church on the subject of eternal punishment so that those outside the Church may be attracted to her and those within her fold kept from straying away.

"Now, multitudes of non-Catholics and very many Catholics are tried by the general teaching of the clergy with respect to Hell and its eternal fiery torments. To such persons I have offered my lately published inquiry as to how far we may be permitted to hope that teaching of the kind was exaggerated and unauthoritative as I am fully persuaded it is."

In answer to Father Clarke's charge that St. Augustine had been misrepresented when it was claimed that he "distinctly affirms that the lost prefer their existence as damned souls to non-existence," the Professor admits

"That in the passage referred to St. Augustine does not expressly

* *Vide THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VI., Nos. 9 and 15.*

mention the damned, though I consider it evident that they are there implicitly included. I referred to those passages because in them St. Augustine, according to his custom, lays down an absolute and universal principle. . . . In not a single instance, so far as I can ascertain, did St. Thomas, St. Bonaventure, or any other of the scholastics who held the opposite view, answer St. Augustine in Father Clarke's way, or assert that the great doctor did not hold that his assertion applied to the lost. I adhere, then, firmly to the principle laid down by St. Augustine (*De Civ. Dei*, xi. 26). Father Clarke must justify his novel interpretation and show that the damned are excluded. However, in this matter (as in the case of mitigation in Hell) it is quite safe to affirm the position I have taken up. It is an opinion which has never been condemned."

HADESIAN THEOLOGY; OR, THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO SATAN: AN INSIDE HISTORY.

THEODORE F. SEWARD, founder of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, contributes a paper to *Christian Thought* for February, purporting to be a revelation of Satanic plans and methods for the overthrow of Christianity. This revelation is made by Diabolus, "a prince of the royal blood, and member of the reigning family of Hades." We are told that

"When the earthly mission of Jesus was ended by His death on the Cross, Satan was more discouraged and downcast than he had ever appeared to be before. His faithful adherents, Mammon, Moloch, Baal, Dissimulus, and others, gathered around him and strove to cheer him out of his despondency."

They proffer various plans by which the influence of Christianity may be rendered of little account. They point to the "ignorant disciples" as illy-prepared to battle against Satanic "wiles and arts"; but Satan fears the Man, who resisted the temptation, and who planted the "seeds of love and truth in the world."

Dissimulus proposes to misinterpret the words of Jesus, but Satan declares that "there is one sentence alone that would annihilate my hopes if not another sentence had been recorded. It is this: 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him might not perish, but have eternal life.'"

Then Satan, being filled with rage, drove them out of his sight, and "for many years Hades was a region of utterly hopeless despair."

After a long period, Dissimulus calls the attention of Satan to the fact that the Apostolic Epistles had been written, and expresses the belief that he can "induce the people to set a higher value on the Epistles than on the teachings of Christ." Although Satan rejected the idea that the people would esteem any instructions above those of the One whom they regarded as the Son of God, yet Dissimulus proceeds to show that

"The Epistles are already studied and discussed more than the Gospels. By artful suggestions in connection with certain texts, I have led thousands to believe that being a Christian does not depend on what they do or what they are, but on what they think. The consequence is they are having all sorts of controversies and contentions over doctrines and creeds."

Satan was greatly pleased with this information, and he commissioned Dissimulus to this special work:

"Set the people to fighting over predestination, reprobation, original sin—anything and everything that will lead their minds away from the plain teachings of their Master."

The results of this work were soon apparent. Sects, creeds, and controversies arose everywhere.

"There are Sabellians and anti-Sabellians, Pelagians and anti-Pelagians, Arians and Socinians, and an infinite variety of head-beliefs and metaphysical distinctions.

"Making religion a question of head-belief rather than of heart and life, led naturally to a vast increase in the number of sects, with every conceivable variety and shade of doctrine. Some of the sects were so small that we younger spirits often spoke of them as *insects*. But, whether large or small, they all served the one purpose of giving predominance to the letter of the Scriptures, with a corresponding neglect of the spirit."

To show that Satan has more power in the world than the

Gospel according to Jesus, a catalogue is given of some of Satan's favorite amusements:

"1. Attending service in a fashionable church.

"2. Visiting the Stock Exchange and the marts of trade. His majesty says he has no keener pleasure than seeing a pious church-member dealing in 'margins.'

"3. Attending church-fairs. This is one of his majesty's favorite recreations. . . . To see a company of Christians eating oysters and ice-cream for the glory of God and the payment of a church-debt, always puts him in a good humor.

"4. All other Satanic amusements are as nothing compared with the delight afforded him by a heresy-trial. . . . He is entirely indifferent as to the result, knowing that the injury done to religion is practically the same, whether the trial fails or succeeds.

"On the whole, Satan is well satisfied with the outlook for his kingdom in the world. He says he is content to have Christian nations send missionaries to the heathen if they will also send rum and opium as they are now doing. He is willing that rich people shall give very generously to religious objects if they will get their money by dishonest, unjust, or even doubtful methods. . . . He is much pleased with the custom of requiring members to subscribe to a creed which they cannot understand or do not believe. . . . He likes to have people worship God devoutly on Sundays when they serve Mammon faithfully the rest of the week.

"Shall I tell you what we Hadesians think of your little planet? It appears to us like a vast lunatic asylum, an abode of endless delusions and hallucinations. These delusions seem to us most strange and unaccountable because they are in opposition to your own positive knowledge.

"To us Hadesians the most unaccountable of all your delusions is that which leads you to cling so persistently to the idea that Church-membership is of the nature of an insurance-policy or title-deed which is bound to secure you a residence and citizenship in the heavenly land. If there is any one danger that your Lord and Master tried especially to guard you against it is this. . . . Yet in all my attendance upon your Church-services I have rarely heard a preacher speak of the converted and unconverted, the saved and the lost, the sheep and the goats, without implying that the former are all in the Church and the latter out of it. And then usually follows the exhortation, 'Oh! you unhappy goats, why will you not come over into our fold and become sheep?' But when the goats compare the lives of many of the sheep with the standard left them by their Saviour, they perceive so little difference between those who are in the fold and those who are out of it, that many of them can see no advantage in the change. For themselves, they prefer to remain goats rather than add to the list of spurious and self-deluded sheep.

"As a member of Satan's kingdom, I am obliged to concede that the Church is a tremendous power in resisting and overcoming that kingdom. But I can state positively from my knowledge of inside history that the churches will never do their full work while they give the prominence to creeds and doctrines that they do now. Let them put Christ first and doctrines second, and all His followers will be drawn together by the natural law of sympathy. The Church will become one in spirit, and Satan's power will be broken and gradually destroyed."

THE GRADUAL DISUSE OF HEBREW IN JEWISH WORSHIP.

ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU, MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper (44 pp.) in *Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, February*.

BESIDES the language of the country in which they live—French, Spanish, German, Italian—the Jews, the Rabbis especially, have always cultivated the language of the Torah. The ancient idiom of Palestine was for them what Latin was for Christians; as was the case with Latin, educated Jews spoke and wrote Hebrew. Of the two dead languages, the one which has retained most life is the Hebrew, although as a local tongue, it was dead before Latin was formed; Hebrew, replaced in Palestine by the Aramaic or Chaldean, was, after the return from the Captivity, an artificial language, used by the learned alone. For the Israelites, ancient or modern, Hebrew was not merely the speech of religion or the learned language, it was also the sign, and, as it were, the bond, of their unity.* In this sense, it was for them at once a national and

* It would be erroneous to suppose that all the learned Jews of the Middle Ages wrote in Hebrew, as our learned Christians wrote in Latin. The Jews used other languages, notably Arabic.

international language. The philosophers and poets of the Middle Ages, like Jehuda Halevy, gave it a new life.

Among the Jews of the East, not everything written in Hebrew letters is Hebrew. Once, at Warsaw, standing before the shop of a Jew, I tried to decipher some words in square characters on a long sign; I perceived that, instead of being Hebrew, the words were a German "jargon," written in Hebrew characters. What the Russo-Polish Jew of to-day does for his jargon, the Jews of the Middle Ages often did for the French, Spanish, and Italian. This manner of writing (many were acquainted with no other) was for them a resource in time of persecution. It was like a secret writing, a conventional cipher, of which Israel only had the key; how could the Jews' Christian masters recognize their own language under this foreign disguise? In our day still, numbers of the Jews of the East employ the letters of the sacred language for their correspondence or for their books of account. I am not sure whether the Russian Government has not sometimes forbidden this use of the Hebrew characters.

Notwithstanding, the old tongue is losing ground; it is as much threatened as Latin, and for analogous reasons. In proportion as our schools have been opened to the Jews, they have been obliged to give Hebrew a less prominent place in education. Some of them would even like to banish it from the synagogue, at the risk of lowering the dignity of their worship. Numbers of Jews in the West of Europe, in order to follow divine service, are obliged to have prayer-books in the vulgar tongue; many of them no longer know how to read the venerable characters of the Hebrew, even with vowel points. In direct opposition to their fathers, they have synagogues where the liturgical chants are transcribed in Gothic or Latin letters. In most of the synagogues of the West, the local language, French, English, German, Italian, has won its place, even in the solemn offices, alongside the language of the Torah. The time is long passed when the rabbis were scandalized at seeing Moses Mendelssohn translate the Pentateuch into German. The Jews, nearly everywhere, have to-day for their liturgical offices translations of the Psalms or the Prophets; and in certain countries, in England, for example, in their version of the Sacred Books, they have tried to approximate the version in use in Christian churches.

I knew, a few years ago, a young Israelite from Berditchef, who aspired to be a rabbi, and who came to Paris with the intention of preaching in our synagogues in Hebrew. He was obliged to abandon his intention; he would not have been understood. He had to keep his Hebrew lectures for his *Schule* in Little Russia; there they understood him; but the police, suspicious of his eloquence in a dead language, made him discontinue his discourses. As to books, the Russian Imperial censors have specialists for Hebrew as they have for all the other languages of the Empire. Writers, modern Hebrew poets, have had the honor of having their works prohibited. I myself possess a collection of Hebrew poetry which quite recently was seized by the authorities in Lithuania. The precaution is not useless. It is in fact in Russia, in Poland, in Roumania, there where the Jews live in compact groups, isolated by the law and by their manners, there where all instruction has remained Talmudic, where little Jews at the age of five or six have the sacred texts put before them, there it is the Hebrew that has remained the principal, if not the only, vehicle of ideas.

PADRE AGOSTINO

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper (a pp.) in *Evangel. Luth. Kirchenzeitung, Leipzig, 1893, No. 1.*

IF a traveler in Germany should ask at a railway news-stand for a collection of sermons, he would be disappointed. In Italy it is otherwise. At one of the larger stations we recently looked over the books there exposed for sale; and, side by side with the romances of Zola, we found a neatly bound volume entitled "*Le Prediche di Padre Agostino.*" Questioned in

regard to it, the dealer told us that it was one of the most popular books in modern Italian literature.

Padre Agostino is a preacher whose fame has penetrated every hamlet of this fair peninsula. He who has with his own eyes seen the multitudes that throng to hear him, and seen the largest cathedrals crowded three and four hours before the time for services, and that policemen are necessary for the protection of life and maintaining order, is reminded of the days of Savonarola in Florence. Padre Agostino differs from that forerunner of the Reformation in this that he is not a preacher of repentance. Formerly he was only a Lenten preacher, who appeared during this season in all the great cities of Italy, preaching his *Quaresima* discourses. But now he is a traveling preacher, to whose services only those are admitted who have been provided with tickets. At Reggio recently the rabble mobbed the palace of the Bishop because he refused to give them "tickets" promiscuously. The angry crowd smashed nearly all the windows in the building. Wherever Agostino appears as a preacher, stenographers take down his discourses, which are regularly published in scores of Italian newspapers. Dealers in these cry out as an attraction for their goods, among suicides, murders, etc., also "*L'ultima predica di Padre Agostino. Signori, l'ultima predica, bella, fresca!*"

These sermons are sold in editions of tens of thousands. They are on various subjects but seldom constitute a cycle. Recently such a series was delivered to the mothers of Naples. Only married women were admitted, and the padre spoke freely on subjects considered indelicate for public discussion; but all the newspapers published these discourses, which were on the Education of Children. In Scafati, near Pompeii, Agostino delivered a series of addresses in honor of the Virgin Mary. Among the sermons generally delivered by him are those on topics like the following: The Existence of God; Who is God? What is Man? The Immortality of the Soul; The Necessity of Religion; Religion and the Family; True Religion; The Sources of Unbelief; Jesus Christ; The Teachings of Christ; Faith and Service; Sunday Rest; The Eucharist; Confession; Prejudices against Religion; Purgatory; The Workingmen; The Fatherland; The Church.

His sermons are mostly of an apologetic character. He seldom uses a Biblical text, and only occasionally cites a passage from Scripture. His method of delivery is not without theatrical display. Often he is cheered to the echo, and applause resounds throughout this Church as it did in the days of Chrysostom. Pastor Agostino is a sign of the times, and a significant phenomenon in modern religious life in Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VALUE OF THE DISCOVERY MADE BY COLUMBUS.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper (5 pp.) in *Harvard Monthly, Cambridge, January.*

ABOUT the year 1780 the Abbé Raynal published a book in sixteen volumes, the last volume of which professed to be wholly devoted to the enquiry whether America had been of more good or harm to mankind. It was really a rambling criticism on then existing governments, and Diderot and a score of others have had the credit of contributing to it. Be that as it may, Raynal was exiled for it, and on his recall in 1787 he suggested to the Academy at Lyons, a prize on the questions:

"Has the discovery of America been injurious or useful to mankind?"

"If injurious, how can the disadvantages be remedied?"

"If useful, how can the advantages be increased?"

In point of fact the Academy of Lyons never gave the prize. I have even doubted whether Raynal ever gave them the

money for it. But the announcement of the subject excited great interest in America, in England, and in France, and by one or another writer of the time it is spoken of as if the reward had really been made. Chastellux published an essay which he pretended was written in competition for the prize, and much more important was the essay written by Abbé Genty who says, however, specifically, that he did not present his in competition.

The Abbé Genty thinks that he establishes six points: "First, that the discovery might have been a great advantage to the nations of America; second, that it was a great disadvantage to them; third, that it might have been a great advantage to the Spaniards; fourth, that it was a great disadvantage to them; fifth, that it might have been a great advantage to the world; sixth, that it was a great disadvantage." Here is one of his pessimistic pieces of eloquence:

"Such were the principal effects of the conquest of the New World on Europe in general. It was an inexhaustible source of calamity; it influenced more or less directly all the plagues which ravaged this part of the world. It prolonged the empire of destructive prejudices, and held back, for two centuries, perhaps, knowledge that would have been useful to mankind. It should have softened the manners of Europeans and led them to beneficence. It did make them more cruel and pitiless. It should have raised the dignity of mankind, and taught him the grandeur of his origin. All that it did was to inflame the hearts of a few despots, and furnish them with new means for oppressing and degrading the human species. It should have enriched Europe. It did cover her with mourning, and, in a deeper way, made her a desert and wretched."

It is interesting, however, and pathetic to see that all the hope which he had, came from us and our affairs. At the very end of his gloomy picture, in two or three pages which come in like a ray of sunshine after the dark clouds of a thunderstorm, he says that the hope of the world is in the thirteen States just made independent:

"The independence of the Anglo-Americans is the event most likely to accelerate the revolution which is to renew the happiness of the world. America will become the asylum of the persecuted European, the oppressed Indian, and the fugitive Negro. After the population of the United States has covered her own immense domains she will give a new population to the plains which have been made desert by avarice. She will quicken by rivalry the other colonies of the New World. Her virtues will revive in the new hemisphere the laws of nature which have been for centuries forgotten. The Anglo-Americans may not conquer by arms as the Incas of Peru did, but they will be the rulers of all America, at least by their example, by the ascendancy of wisdom and its benefits, and they will lead the other States of America to prosperity by the most powerful and most durable control."

He goes on to prophesy the end of gold and silver mining, the emancipation of the blacks, and the end of the slave trade, the end of European thirst for conquest, the true dignity of commerce, the end of war, and the conversion of the world to Christianity. All this is to spring from the virtues of three millions of Anglo-Americans, and he finds nothing else in America for it to spring from.

AMERICAN NOMENCLATURE.

M. S. MARTIN.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper (9 pp.) in
Belford's Magazine, New York, February.

IT has been truly said that this country presents the geographical anomaly of an immense nation without a proper name. In all official transactions we style our country the United States of America; besides being open to the objection that this is a name that other countries might, with equal propriety, lay claim to, there is the more serious objection that it admits of no adjective. At home, the inconvenience is not so great, but the moment our intercourse with other countries begins, we find ourselves embarrassed. When our traveler in Europe is asked what country he comes from, he answers unhesitatingly from America. He takes it for granted that

every one will understand that he comes from the United States. Very likely he is then asked some questions about Halifax or Rio Janeiro which show that the idea he has given is not of this country in particular, but of the continent. The Canadian, the Mexican, the Peruvian, claim to be Americans also, and the traveler soon realizes what he had scarcely thought of at home—that his country has no name. Will it be said that this is a matter of no importance? It is of importance. The idea of a distinct political community among the nations of the earth must be represented by words whether it is a single name or a phrase.

A phrase is inconvenient, harsh to the ear, and incapable of expressing the relations which the derivatives of a single name express. Every nation that has been glorious and powerful before us has had a single word for its name.

If it were a mere matter of taste, that would be much, for matters of taste have often, as in this very case, a great deal to do with character. A name is a bond of union. It is a sign, a watchword. Who can tell how much it may affect the national sentiment of pride and honor. While we have one country, and one people (which, please God, will be forever), let us have one name. It is a great pity that the Revolution was suffered to pass without giving a new name to the country; but at that time we were the only nation on the continent. The provinces to the South of us had no political importance. These old provinces have now become nations, all calling themselves America. We can no longer appropriate to ourselves the name of the continent. In State documents and in popular phraseology at home and abroad we find the same name used indiscriminately for our own country and for the whole continent. We should get another name for ourselves or for the continent. Is it now too late to repair the wrong done to Columbus? Why should not the whole continent be called after him? We would call the whole hemisphere Columbia that the traveler from the old world, whenever he discusses the land, may be reminded of him who discovered it. We would call it Columbia that the name of the great discoverer may be on men's lips whenever they speak of the new world that he laid open to the old. We would call it Columbia as an everlasting tribute to heroism, as a memento to the child, to the scholar, to every man, of the reward which the world finally bestows on greatness. Now is the time! We must eventually take a new name for the country or for the United States. Which is easier—which is better?

In connection with this subject, too, we have something to say in relation to proper names generally. Instead of the old Indian names which had a local significance—instead of new names appropriate to the places they are given to, we have the names of towns in the Old World given at random without the least regard to appropriateness, and what is still worse, the names of ancient cities and classical heroes sprinkled as if by chance upon the map, with perhaps the prefix "New" to render it inharmonious as well as inappropriate. New York—what a name for the Metropolis of the New World! Compare it with the euphonious Indian name. Is there a resident of the city who would not wish to have the latter restored.

There is not a country on the face of the earth disfigured by so many harsh names as this. What an admixture of English, French, Slavonic, and Gothic—a piebald map—a confused jumble of old and new, Saxon and Frank, Arab and Mongol, as if there were nothing native, nothing that came from the soil, nothing that became the soil, nothing to distinguish the mass of human beings who are spreading with the rapidity of prairie fires.

We have committed two faults which it is not too late to repair. We have too often dropped the Indian names, and we have substituted for them the names of places in the old countries. We should repair the evil by restoring the Indian names wherever we can. Even unmeaning compounds might be formed a thousand times better than any imported names.

Books.

THE LIFE OF CATHERINE BOOTH, THE MOTHER OF THE SALVATION ARMY. By F. de L. Booth-Tucker. Royal 8vo, 2 vols., pp. 663, 692. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

[Mr. Tucker, the biographer of Mrs. Booth, is the husband of her daughter. He makes it entirely clear that some of the prominent traits of Mrs. Booth were inherited or the results of her bringing up. In her girlhood, we are told, whenever she was dancing she thought of damnation, and when at rare intervals she went to the theatre she shuddered when she saw the sign "This way to the pit." She would not allow her children to learn French lest thereby they should become infidels. Mrs. Booth's father, a coach-builder by trade, was a Methodist lay preacher, fervent when he was first married, but afterwards a "backslider"; never, however, interfering with his wife's method of bringing up their children. Mrs. Booth was allowed none of the innocent recreations of childhood, not even playmates, and it seems a wonder that, with her vivid imagination, she never rebelled at the fetters that bound her. A fair example of the author's treatment of his subject, and of the tone and the temper of his work, is a chapter devoted to the Earl of Shaftesbury, from which we make extracts. The Earl was one of the greatest English philanthropists of his time, especially devoted to helping the degraded beings in the London slums. He took pains to study the methods of the Salvation Army, and came to the conclusion that these methods tended to defeat the ends aimed at by Mr. Booth and his wife. What Mr. Tucker supposes to be the motives of Lord Shaftesbury are here set forth. The book contains numerous portraits of the Booth family and a Family Tree.]

SCARCELY had Mr. Booth left London when a letter was received from Lord Shaftesbury inviting him to attend a conference for the proposed amalgamation of the various undenominational organizations at work in the metropolis. One or two meetings had previously been held for the promotion of unity and sympathy. On one of these occasions the advisability of forming choirs had been the topic for consideration. After several had spoken in favor of the proposal, Mr. Booth caused no little perturbation by saying that in his experience he had found choirs to be infested by three devils—the quarreling devil, the dressing devil, and the courting devil.

There was very little visible result from these debates. It was, however, decided that a union should be formed, and that a meeting should be held to discuss the details of the scheme. Mr. Booth being unable to be present, his place was taken by Mrs. Booth, who was very cordially received by his lordship.

A difficulty arose as to the system of representation which should be adopted, it being objected, in particular, that if each branch of the Christian Mission—as the Salvation Army was then called—were to be represented, this would give it undue weight in the deliberations of the union. Mrs. Booth addressed the meeting in behalf of the Christian mission. The negotiations, however, proved abortive, and the attempt was soon afterwards abandoned. There can be little doubt that the rapid strides made by the Mission excited the jealousy of some rival organizations possessing considerable influence with Lord Shaftesbury, and that he was thus affected with an unfortunate bias against the work of the Mission.

There can be little doubt that the attitude of Lord Shaftesbury, unreasoning and unreasonable as it was, inflicted some injury upon the work of the Salvation Army, affording to cavilers, who were less disinterested and well-intentioned than his lordship, shafts which they did not fail to make use of, and withdrawing much of the sympathy of the many who naturally looked to him for counsel and guidance as to what attitude they should themselves assume.

There is perhaps no opposition which is so difficult to endure as that of a good man, engaged in a good cause, and actuated by good intentions. The slanders and obloquy that are received at the hands of those who make no profession of religion, being expected, become minimized. It is the wound with which we are wounded in the house of our friend that pierces deepest and rankles the most keenly. The mockings of a Herod and even the crucifixion of a Pilate are less painful than the neutrality of a Gamaliel or the opposition of a God-serving Saul of Tarsus.

Overlooking present advantages, Lord Shaftesbury waged war against future phantoms. Whilst angels rejoiced over penitent sin-

ners, he was mourning their possible backsliding. He was too busy counting up future losses to enjoy present gains. Whilst analyzing the infinitesimal damage done by a stray lightning flash, he failed to reckon up the good that was due to fertilizing showers, and would have abolished the clouds because they had come from an unexpected quarter and assumed proportions and hues which did not suit his taste. His startled imagination wedded the ghosts of a dead past with an improbable future, and trembled at the bogus progeny with which it had peopled the air.

It is not an uncommon danger with statesmen to live in an unnatural atmosphere of their own creation. Half their time is spent amongst the grave-yards of their ancestors, amid surroundings which have long passed into oblivion and are never likely to return. They are so intent on bulwarking society against the misfortunes of bygone days, that they open the floodgates to some present calamity. The other half is spent in legislating for a future that may never come. Flattering themselves, or flattered by others, concerning their foresight, they dwell in a region of illusion, surround themselves with the mists of the unknown, enshrine themselves in a halo of semi-divinity, and send forth their oracular warnings to the world. Like the dog in Æsop's fable, they are so absorbed in gazing into the waters of futurity, that they allow the substantial bone of present advantage to drop out of their mouth, and in sacrificing the present, they lose the future also.

It was one of these strange, unaccountable paradoxes with which history, alas! abounds, that he, the self-constituted patron of the poor, should have entertained anything but warmest sympathy for the poor man's apostle, for whose advent he had so long waited and so fervently prayed! The publican might well fume at losing his best customers, the rough might blaspheme at the conversion of his boon companion, the worldling might protest against the invasion of his quiet. Yet it was strange, it was incomprehensible, it was lamentable, that goodness should consent to gaze on goodness through the jaundiced eyes of prejudice, and that to this day numbers who are earnestly desirous to serve effectually their generation should allow cold neutrality to chill their love, or active opposition to extinguish their sympathy, for those whose worst faults are but the mistakes that spring from overflowing zeal.

ABYSSINIEN. Aus dem Nachlasse von E. F. A. Münzenberger, herausgegeben von Jos. Spielmann, S.J. Freiburg i. B. 1892.

[Both the subject and the author make this a marked book. Abyssinia, with the sole exception of Egypt, the only really historic land in all the Black Continent, even in these days when the old *quid novi ex Africa* is a living question of the day, is not understood in its historical and present importance as it deserves. The present work, based upon the best accounts published, concerning this unique land and its inhabitants, contains a more than average amount of new and instructive data. Then it is but a rare occurrence that the work of a Catholic scholar can claim special attention on the ground of independence in research and thought. In this respect this volume is typical of the best Catholic scholarship of the day. The author's account of Abyssinia and the Abyssinians is fair, even when discussing the work of Protestant missionaries, although naturally he is inclined to favor the Gospel-workers of his own religious communion.]

THE Abyssinians are a unique people. They are the modern representatives of an ancient and highly civilized race, the Ethiopians of history. In reality they are not Ethiopians at all, *i. e.*, they are not black, nor do they belong to the black race. They are Semitic in origin and in national and physical traits. They are thus ethnologically related to the Hebrews, the Arabs, the Babylonians, Assyrians, and other nations which have been leaders in making the history of the world. Their pedigree is thus of the best. That they are called Ethiopians—a term which they have themselves accepted from the Greeks, but not in the significance of "Black" (they prefer the native name of Geez, or Freedmen, or Franks) is only another case of *lucus a non lucendo*. Being the only inhabitants of Africa known to ancient peoples outside of Egypt, their name was given by later writers to the other or black races of Africa, with which they have not the slightest connection. In fact the Abyssinians are emigrants from Southern Arabia. Recent finds of several thousands of inscriptions in Southern Arabia, made by the German traveler, Ed. Glaser, have shown beyond dispute that about the beginning of the Christian era the Abyssinians were on the east side of the Red Sea, and only later did they cross over and extend their supremacy over the "Switzer

land of Africa," as their mountains and table-lands are frequently called by travelers.

As unique as their origin is also the record of their civilization and Christianity. The Abyssinians are the only Semitic people which, as a nation, accepted Christianity—the only possible exception to this being the Syrians. Thus Christianity, although springing from Semitic soil, did not find its lodgment there, but among the Aryan peoples. Shem dwelling in the tents of Japhet! Even the Abyssinians are scarcely an exception to this rule. Although Semitic in origin and kinship, the civilization, and especially the Christianity, of Abyssinia, is Aryan. The Abyssinians were converted in the fourth century through the Greeks, and from the Greeks accepted their type of Christianity in doctrine and thought. Only a century or two after this, on account of the Monophysitic controversy, the Abyssinians, together with the Egyptian Copts, severed their connection with the Greek Church, and through the conservatism inherent in the Semitic people have remained practically at a standstill in Church matters ever since. We have thus in the Abyssinian Church of to-day practically the stereotyped and fossilized Greek Christianity of the fourth and the fifth century. The Abyssinians have not been in touch or tone with the development of religious and theological thought and life of the Church universal, since their separation; their church and religion is a magnificent ruin more than a thousand years old.

But, notwithstanding this, this people have had life. For more than ten centuries they have withstood the onslaught of Mohamedanism, and have been a bulwark to the progress of Islam in that direction. Solely and alone of all the Christian nations of Africa, they have been able to maintain their independence as a Church and State. The once so flourishing Christian Churches of North Africa have disappeared; the Coptic Church of Egypt is in a state of servitude. Only the Abyssinian has not submitted to Moslem dominance. This historic prominence belongs to this singular people without reservation.

The attempts at the evangelization of the sterile Christianity of Abyssinia made by both Protestant and Catholic missionaries, have only been partially successful. It seems exceedingly difficult to infuse life into these dead bones. Yet some progress has been made, especially among the Falashas, or Black Jews. So far these are the most promising in the land.

The present significance of Abyssinia for the civilization and Christianization of Africa cannot be overestimated. It is here, in these old seats and centres of Christian culture, literature, and learning, that the best basis for operations can be found, and from here the work could extend in all directions over the black continent. The regeneration of Abyssinia is the first step toward gaining Africa for modern civilization and the Gospel.

STUDIES IN THE CIVIL, SOCIAL, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF EARLY MARYLAND. Lectures Delivered to the Young Men of the Agricultural College of Maryland. By the Rev. Theodore Gambrall, A.M., D.D. New York: Thomas Whitaker. 1893.

[The spirit in which the author has approached this work can be gathered from the language of the preface in which he enunciates his views as to how history should be written, that is by first determining the facts, viewing them according to their setting in the midst of their own times, and explaining them according to the exigencies that created them, or the purposes for which they were called into being. The author does not claim to call his work a history, he tells us, so much as a series of panoramic views, full and sufficiently clear in outline to convey definite and accurate ideas of the earlier life of the State. The writer in his introductory chapter enunciates some broad views—views more widely held than freely expressed—on the rights of conquest.]

THERE can be no reasonable doubt of the right of the Europeans to plant their colonies on the American continent, with the approval of the natives if possible, without it if necessary. God created the earth for man, and a few savage tribes wandering over immense tracts of forest was never within His intention. There are laws superior to written ones, laws which man recognizes by intuition, and, looking at the matter from this point in time, we feel that the right of the strongest as then exercised is a natural and legitimate right. It is, however, a law that requires unlimited Christian charity for its commentary. It is a terrible instrument in the hands of selfish men; but still it is a law, and if it had not been observed and its priv-

ileges insisted on, the fairest dominion on the face of God's earth would never have been created, and the noblest institutions, such as we have, for the fostering of the human spirit, might never have existed.

In the Second Lecture the author passes to the consideration of the various colonial charters of the day, comparing them with each other and that of Maryland, in which latter the king's right was represented by two arrow-heads to be delivered to the king annually at Windsor. Such nominal claims on the part of the Crown, practically vested the colony in the grantee—Lord Baltimore in this case. That is, it was made, not a royal, but a proprietary colony. The powers of the grantees were despotic, and the constitutional remedy of Habeas Corpus was not extended to the Colonies till the reign of Queen Anne. The Crown, however, reserved a monopoly of the trade with its colonies, and no ships of other nations were allowed to trade directly with them. A notable peculiarity of all these charters was that they embodied an obligation for the extension of the Christian religion among the natives. And, strange as it may appear, Baron Baltimore in his charter had the patronage and advowson of all the Churches conferred upon him, although he was a professed Roman Catholic. Of the early settlement of Maryland we read:

When, however, we turn to Cecilius Calvert we find one who was shown to be great by his founding and administration of the Province of Maryland. It was at the period of the Thirty Years War in Europe, and while Englishmen were sturdily asserting the rights of English freemen as against the claims of royal prerogative and arbitrary government.

Cecilius was but twenty-six years old when the inheritance fell to him, but he conducted his affairs with a good judgment and wise policy that brought him through every trouble and enabled him to hold his own, and to hand on to his successor a strong, vigorous, growing, wealthy colony. Such skill and such success demonstrate the man, the more especially when we remember that he had to encounter troubles within as well as without, "that he had a mixed multitude to govern as well as to conciliate"—a multitude in part high-toned and spirited, jealous of individual rights and dignity, and in part the very refuse of England, with those of every intervening condition; when we remember also that he had the members of his own Church to restrain lest they should succeed in their claims, which would have crushed down his own rights, as well as excited tumult among the colonists; when we remember the bigotry of the same class of refugees who had set England on fire, and who now settled in Maryland, after being expelled from Virginia, and who had, to inflame them, the sense that they were martyrs for their faith, that they alone held the truth, and that the Lord had prospered their cause in England by the overthrow of all their enemies—when we remember all this, and yet see how successfully he had conducted his administration through forty-three years, we cannot but be struck with the wisdom of the man.

His administration may have been one of policy, and a shrewd recognition of the necessities of his position, or it may have been the genius of the high-toned statesmen. Either could have determined his course in the way he took. The probabilities, however, are in his favor, for mere skill of policy is never consistent, and in time is almost certain to overreach itself to the ruin of all its schemes. As we have seen from first to last, Cecilius Lord Baltimore met with no such fate, but under king, under parliament, under commonwealth, and under restored kingdom, maintained or soon recovered his own.

[This meagre outline of the author's account of the early settlement of the colony will suffice to convey a good general idea of his treatment of his subject. The work is not a mere skeleton of the dry bones of history. The facts are there, but the chief facts are human actions, and these the author has striven to interpret in the light of the conditions which environed the actors. Like New England, Maryland, too, was a colony, in which the early founders sought "freedom to worship God in their own way." Like the Puritans of New England, the Catholics of Maryland were early inspired by religious zeal to make others worship God in *their* way also; but the author shows us the broader liberality of Lord Baltimore, opposing a determined front to the pretensions, first, of the Jesuits, and, later, of the Puritans, rendering Maryland in fact as in word a theatre of religious freedom. The history of Maryland is far less familiar than that of New England, but by no means less important to the student of American history; the sturdy independence shown by the latter was exhibited as emphatically, and on the same lines, by the former. Indeed, our author makes a strong point of the fact that, while the obnoxious Bostonian tea-ship was burned at night by masked men, the citizens of Maryland rose in open day, and compelled the master to fire ship and cargo with his own hands.]

The Press.

POLITICAL.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

On Feb. 15 President Harrison sent to the Senate the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty. Its main provisions are that the existing local laws and Government of the islands shall be continued until Congress shall enact otherwise; that a Commissioner shall be appointed, to reside in the islands, with power to veto any act of the local Government, his veto to be final unless disapproved by the President; that within a year after ratification Congress shall pass the necessary legislation for the government of the islands; that further immigration of Chinese laborers into the islands shall be prohibited and the Chinese laborers now on the islands shall not be allowed to come to the United States proper; that the public debt shall be assumed by our Government, though the amount thus assumed shall not exceed \$3,250,000, and that the ex-Queen shall be paid a pension of \$20,000 a year for life, and Princess Kalulani a gross sum of \$150,000, in consideration of their submitting in good faith to the authority of the United States.

VARIOUS VIEWS ON THE TREATY.

Boston Advertiser (Rep.), Feb. 18.—The debate should be public and it should be deliberate. The frenzied demand for haste is no less objectionable than the call for secrecy, and is even more suspicious, as having less show of reason. Taking the annexationists at their word, everything is serene at Honolulu. The provisional Government is in high favor with the people. Englishmen, Germans, Portuguese, and the natives likewise, are enthusiastic, or fast becoming so, with the new order of things, United States Protectorate and all. If these assertions are not true, annexation is being sought under false pretenses. If they are true, nothing will be lost or put in jeopardy by delay. Those who conscientiously believe that we ought to annex Hawaii should take the lead in insisting upon the utmost publicity and ample consideration, to the end that when the irrevocable step is finally taken, the means as well as the end may commend themselves to our own sober judgment and that of our posterity.

New York World (Dem.), Feb. 8.—The treaty itself demonstrates the unseemly haste of the enterprise. The laws of the islands are not changed. They are to continue to be administered by the people who now fill the offices, except that the President is to appoint a Commissioner who is to possess some of the functions and powers of a czar. This is surely a fine product of republicanism. The President has undertaken to beat opposition in Hawaii and to anticipate Mr. Cleveland's Administration, on which, if the Senate ratifies the treaty, its burdens will fall.

New York Times (Ind.-Rep.), Feb. 18.—This annexation question can wait a couple of weeks without injury to anybody except the schemers who have precipitated it. The Senate should make it wait. It requires a two-thirds vote to ratify a treaty, and the Democratic Senators owe it to the next Administration to see that it shall be consulted upon so important a matter, the burden of which must necessarily fall upon it. The headlong haste which has characterized this whole performance is disgraceful and should be checked.

Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 17.—If this is the manner in which our foreign relations are to be carried on, the practice can hardly fail to result in the end in seriously disastrous consequences to the United States, and these brought about by our own rashness. The only

justification for this indecent haste would seem to be the fear lest, if the other side of the case was presented, a large part of the American people would realize the injustice of the claims now advanced.

Pittsburgh Post (Dem.), Feb. 18.—President Harrison in his annexation message shows that there is no need of haste in the matter when he says that no protest has been heard from any foreign Government against the annexation of the islands. That being the case, before a treaty is ratified the people and Congress should thoroughly understand all the ins and outs of the proposed annexation scheme. This they do not. A treaty will pledge the Government for all time, and it is just as well to go slow in ratifying it.

Chicago Times (Dem.), Feb. 17.—In two weeks the political character of the Senate and the party and personal character of the national Administration at Washington will be changed. If annexation of the Hawaiian Islands is to occur the work must be the work of the new Administration. Taking these islands we depart from a traditional policy, and it is due to the country that the matter proceed with great deliberation to the end and that no mistakes shall be made that will carry with them serious embarrassments. The Senate would do well, considering the imminence of the change of Government, to postpone decision until after the 4th of March.

St. Paul Globe (Dem.), Feb. 17.—The Provisionals charter a steamer and send Commissioners to this country to offer the islands to us. They refuse passage to representatives of the Government on the same steamer. They find a ready reception at the White House. Meantime representatives of the deposed Queen come to make their protest. The natives send by them a protest before whose simple words of pathetic remonstrance, greed, avarice, and rapacity should slink away ashamed. Protests and remonstrances, the rights of the native people, of their rightful Government, are unheeded. A President of this country, retired for cause by his people, on the verge of oblivion, takes up the cause of the speculators and recommends this country to grasp that which they offer, but have no right except that of might to give. The *Globe* has not thought it possible that the President would take this course at all; much less that he would take it with such indecent haste. It trusts that there will be found among the Senators enough with a finer sense of right than the President has shown to defeat the plans of these freebooters.

Providence Journal (Ind.), Feb. 16.—Mr. Harrison and associates desire to take at once the perilous step of annexing that distant and troublesome island territory without giving the American people sufficient time and opportunity to make known their wishes regarding Hawaii's proposal. So far as can be seen now, the weight of public sentiment in this country is against annexation, and all ordinary arguments are also against it. In any case, however, the matter should be handled with deliberation and caution. The Senate should not allow the country to be committed hastily to a risky innovation in its traditional policy by an Administration which is just going out of power by the will of the people.

New York Sun (Dem.), Feb. 18.—There is no reasonable objection to the confirmation by the Senate of the treaty entered into by President Harrison with the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands. All the exceptions taken by the opponents of annexation are met in the treaty, and the form of government to be ultimately established at Honolulu is left to be determined by the Congress of the United States. We have ample time to ascertain the type of administration best suited to the islands, and far from being compelled to invent an entirely new system, we have our choice between the precedents set in the case of the Louisiana Territory, in that of Alaska, and in that of the District of Columbia. Pending the enactment of a suitable administrative scheme by Con-

gress, the sovereignty of the United States will be represented in the islands by a Commissioner possessing the right to veto any act of the Provisional Government, although from his veto an appeal will lie to the President. That is to say, we shall exercise a minimum of authority at Honolulu until the legislation needed to give full effect to the treaty has been carried out.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Feb. 17.—There is certainly nothing in this convention to which objection can be made, if it be admitted that annexation under any circumstances is desirable. No one can deny that popular sentiment has expressed itself in favor of annexation, widely and with great unanimity. No other course, indeed, has received any manifestation of public approval. There is not the smallest doubt that the will of the American people will be truly expressed by the immediate ratification of the treaty as it stands. A disposition to delay action, however, is observable in certain quarters in and out of Congress, on the alleged ground that the questions involved in annexation are too numerous, too great, and far-reaching to admit of hasty proceeding. The answer to this, of course, is that all such questions have been by the express terms of the treaty deferred, and are therefore not to be hastily dealt with. The motive which really prompts this movement for delay was frankly admitted yesterday, when a Democratic newspaper in this city ascribed to the President the desire "to give a sort of sunset glory to his dying Administration." And it is to deny to him this alleged satisfaction that a certain body of Democrats would throw away the control of a situation bearing directly and in almost a supreme sense on our national security and commercial primacy.

Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Feb. 16.—The treaty should be promptly ratified by the Senate. It will settle for all time the status of Hawaii and guard the United States against the possible acquisition of the Sandwich Islands by a Power hostile to the republic, while it will guarantee peace and prosperity to the islanders.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Feb. 18.—The opposition developed to the treaty is on the part of a few captious individuals, who deem it their duty to object to everything, on general principles, but the question, evidently, will not be decided on party lines, there being enough patriotic members of both parties who see in the acquisition of the islands a great and important advantage to our common country, because they keep their eyes on the course of events.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), Feb. 17.—The world recognizes that this country is not seeking territorial possessions, and that if it should annex Hawaii it would be for the benefit of the people of those islands without injury to the interests of foreign residents. With everything thus favorable to annexation, and with every disputable question left for future legislative settlement, there is no reason why the Senate should delay the ratification of the treaty. The United States was prepared (to use the words of Ex-Secretary Bayard) to wait for the apple to ripen and fall. Whether ripe or not, it has fallen, and the only question before the Senate is whether we shall pick it up. We could not, if we would, put it back again to ripen some more. We must take it or leave it as it is.

Utica Morning Herald (Rep.), Feb. 17.—The opposition of Senator Mills and other Congressmen from Texas to this annexation is something like the efforts of immigrants from Europe, when once in this country, to get further immigration restricted. Texas got annexed, and she wants no more annexation.

Minneapolis Journal (Rep.), Feb. 17.—The annexation of these islands may be a precedent for further extra territorial acquisitions. The country did not seriously object to the acquisition of Alaska, which is separated from us by alien territory. Pierce and Buchanan influence

failed to annex Nicaragua because the nation said nay to the filibuster project, seeing that the scheme was to make slave States of the Central American republics. The nation also refused to seize Cuba in 1854 at the instance of the pro-slavery element, and the nation frowned upon the secret effort to annex San Domingo because it did not wish to be burdened with that tumultuary and semi-barbaric country. The case of Hawaii is different. American influence has pervaded the population. For two generations American civilization has left its impress upon a people in the degradation of barbarism at the beginning of the century. The native population is dying out. The potential, acting element is American, not by usurpation but by the precedence accorded intelligence. Three-fourths of the property is owned by Americans. Nine-tenths of the commerce is American. This potential element seeks annexation and is likely to get it, although the treaty may meet with some opposition. If Cuba and San Domingo were as Americanized as the Hawaiian islands, there would be few Americans found objecting to their annexation.

HAWAIIAN SENTIMENT.

The *Hawaiian Gazette*, of Honolulu, while heartily advocating the annexation policy, is very fair in presenting different aspects of Hawaiian sentiment. It does not admit that there is any very serious division of opinion in the country as a whole, but it discusses the efforts to "sow dissension" against the Provisional Government, which, it says, are directed toward "nursing discord, working up factional jealousy, playing upon individual grievances, and endeavoring by plausible arguments and by secret intrigue to destroy the union which has been hitherto, and is still, so fruitful a source of strength."

The *Gazette* (Jan. 31) prints the following letter from C. Sneyd Kynnersley, of Kohala, declaring that public feeling in the rural districts is very strong against union with the United States:

"Thinking that you in Honolulu must be anxious to have news of the country districts as soon as possible, and finding an opportunity of sending a letter by the *W. G. Hall*, I venture to send you the result of my inquiries. I have not, so far, heard of a single case of anyone in this district favoring annexation to the United States, whilst, among others, one of the oldest and most prominent residents, Dr. J. Wight, has expressed himself against it.

"I am happy to be able to state that the native population appear to have taken the present situation quietly, in spite of the ill-advised clause in the proclamation, 'until terms of union with the United States have been negotiated.' They are tenacious of their independence, and say, 'If the Queen was wrong (and I think most, if not all, are willing to admit that she was), remove her, but why should we suffer? It is not our fault; however, we think it will all come right, and that the great Powers will maintain our independence.'

"The feeling seems much the same among the white people, who appear to be unanimous against annexation or the establishment of any form of republican government, thinking that we should only jump out of the frying-pan into the fire; that our internal political troubles would be worse than ever, and that numbers of the worst class of politicians would flock down here.

"Of course everyone is glad that so conservative and able a man as Mr. Dole has been induced to take the head of affairs, but surprise is freely expressed that with a Provisional Government so firmly seated, and with so little agitation to be expected, it was thought necessary to dispatch the *Claudine* in such haste and with the avowed intention of urging an annexation to the United States before endeavoring to

ascertain something of the opinions of residents of the other islands as to the future form of government.

"Surely a monarchy under the joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain, and another Power would be the best guarantee for future good government; would involve less tinkering with the present Constitution, and would be accepted with better grace by all classes and nationalities."

The *Gazette*, replying to this correspondent, stoutly disputes his assertions as to public sentiment, and claims that "the sentiment of the country is in harmony with the sentiment of Honolulu."

In presenting its reasons for annexation, the *Gazette* says:

"If Hawaii shall soon be a part of the American Union, an era of prosperity and progress will begin here in which all will necessarily be the gainers, but none will gain so much as the native Hawaiians themselves. The demand for skilled labor will give the coveted opportunity for native talent and skill. The new and vast enterprises sure to be started will create new industries and new opportunities for earning money, besides advancing wages and values generally. A stable, strong Government, based on the national power of the American Union, will bring capital from abroad to meet all our requirements. It is as foolish as it is incorrect and false to say that Hawaiians would have to submit to a loss of dignity or self-respect, or be on a less desirable footing socially or politically than others. It would be the great opportunity for Hawaiians to show their aptitude and ability under a Government in which all are equally entitled to public honors and emoluments and to every human or divine right. But the mischief-makers will continue to fill the ears of Hawaiians with false statements on the subject, until it will be shown by experience that such talk is false. Fortunately we have many intelligent Hawaiians who see and feel that the day of promise is at hand, and who cannot be cajoled on the subject of equal rights."

THE PENSION PROPOSITION.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Feb. 18.—An honest, outright, square proposition to purchase the Sandwich Islands from the actual owners of the property would be a plain business suggestion. It would be intelligible. It could be determined on its merits. It would be as simple a matter as the purchase of a corner lot on State street. If the title should be clear and the price not exorbitant as calculated by the rental value of the property, the investment might be wise and prudent. But according to the proposed treaty framed by President Harrison the only money consideration to be paid for annexation is a pension of \$20,000 a year for the Polynesian ex-Queen Liliuokalani during her lifetime and the round sum of \$150,000 outright to a Princess Kaiulani in full settlement of her claims, if she has any, on the succession to the kingdom. . . . The people of the country will not revolt at the taxation required by the present pension appropriations, notwithstanding their extravagance, but this pension, a bribe offered to the lawful sovereign of a neighboring friendly country for the renunciation of her queenly rights, has an essence of fraud and scoundrelism which should excite general indignation. If the deposed Queen is to have a pension let the sugar gang pay it. That would sweeten it somewhat, if the dose has to be taken. Every member of Congress who votes to fasten upon the American people this infamous tax for the benefit of royalty will be consigned to unending infamy.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 17.—The only special obligation assumed by our Government, beyond a public indebtedness limited to three and a quarter millions, are that the revenues of the public lands, beyond

what is required for Government purposes, shall be devoted to local uses, and that an annuity shall be paid to the late Queen and a gross sum to the Princess, in extinction of all claims. These sums are not large, and it would be foolish to higgler over them if the treaty is otherwise satisfactory. The islands are worth this much if they are worth anything.

"A PARADISE FOR ADVENTURERS."

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Feb. 18.—The conclusion seems inevitable that Hawaii will be ours by right of conquest by diplomacy, and being ours it is likely to be of the same use to us as conquered territory was to the nations of an earlier day. It will be an outlet for our restless spirits, a heaven for our adventurers. There will be the Government offices to fill with carpet-baggers, the first, big, fat office being that of Commissioner established by the treaty, an exact counterpart of the viceroy of the olden time, as he has a veto on all legislation, subject only to the will of the President of the United States. If the treaty is ratified in time some favorite of Mr. Harrison can make a fortune out of this office before Mr. Cleveland is ready to remove him. And then when Congress gets to work on the new Government, what an army of revenue and customs officers there will be, to say nothing of postmasters and postal clerks and mail carriers, and police and detectives, men for the weather bureaus and signal stations and Government tea farms, and all the other paraphernalia of our paternal Government. Then, too, there will be the private enterprises for which Government aid will be asked; railroads and railroad bridges, and tunnels through the mountains, and, of course, a cable line, a subsidized steamship line, and a company for utilizing the lava of Mauna Loa for paving the streets of Honolulu and other "American" cities. There is plenty of waste land within the present borders of the United States, and it would seem the wiser plan to turn our overflowing energy to its improvement. But that of course would take hard work, and what the ideal "American" is always after is making plenty of money with as little hard work as possible; hence the certainty of the establishment of the new Territory, Hawaii, the heaven of adventurers.

"SAN DOMINGO NEXT."

Jacksonville Times-Union (Dem.), Feb. 18.—Wherever Americans can acquire commercial ascendancy in a country which has not come under the flag of some European power, it ought to be feasible to bring about annexation by the insidious process that has been going on in Hawaii. One of the very few countries which present an opening of this sort is San Domingo. It still maintains its independence. American capital has acquired a controlling influence over its trade. Its people would sooner accept the American flag than any other, though the majority of them would not now do so from choice. During Grant's Presidency the United States might have acquired territory in San Domingo. But the commercial interests of the United States in the island were of far less importance then than they are now, and it was of less importance to us then as a naval station. A reason for believing that San Domingo may be brought peacefully under the American flag at no distant day, is found in the fact that citizens of the United States have of late years acquired rights in San Domingo which place them in virtual control of public affairs. The customs receipts, amounting to \$1,200,000 per annum, have been placed in the hands of the American Santo Domingo Improvement Company, which has the right to appoint every customs official in the country. This company has obtained from Westerndorp & Co., of Amsterdam, a right to their valuable concessions from the San Domingo Government, and will proceed to complete and operate the railroad they commenced, which will run from Puerto Plata fifty miles or more into

the interior. It needs Anglo-Saxon energy and intelligence to reclaim this garden spot from the primeval wilderness it is for the most part now. It has been the practice to transport the products of the interior, even blocks of mahogany, on the backs of mules over difficult roads to the coast. The building of railroads will revolutionize the country industrially. With a railroad in operation the American company will doubtless put forth efforts to bring more Americans into the country. When the natives find that their public affairs are practically as much under the control of Americans as if their country were a part of the United States, it may be an easy matter to persuade them that it would be to their advantage if it were so in fact. And if they should be slow to yield to persuasion the Americans interested in annexation will be likely to stir up a "revolution" such as has been witnessed in Hawaii.

THE CLEVELAND CABINET.

Mr. Cleveland has announced two more Cabinet appointments—Hoke Smith of Georgia for Secretary of the Interior, and J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska for Secretary of Agriculture.

Comment upon the Cabinet appointments still centres in the choice of Judge Gresham for Secretary of State.

JUDGE GRESHAM.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 16.—This absurd doctrine of the ineffaceableness of party allegiance gets a shaking up about once in a generation. It went to pieces in 1861, when Lincoln gathered in the independent young Democracy to the support of the Republican policy, and it is likely to go to pieces again in 1893, when Cleveland starts off in a new and modern movement of national integrity and progress, and leaves the Bourbons of both parties grumbling in the rear. Those who call themselves Democrats, but do not believe in Democracy, have no use for Cleveland, nor he for them. Those who do believe in Democratic ideas, though they may not have called themselves Democrats hitherto, will have the courage now to follow this courageous leader. The time has come for the shake-up and the new alignment, and there is going to be such a rattling of dry bones, on one side and the other, as has not been known in many a day.

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), Feb. 18.—Judge Gresham's latest deliverance concerning his prospective new place in the public service is highly characteristic. It is more than this; it is almost pathetic in suggestiveness. Entirely out of sympathy with practical politics and practical politicians, reluctantly consenting to again take his place in such a turbulent and uncertain arena, he frankly states that he faces the future with apprehension; that he has no desire to return to political life, and has only accepted a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet from a profound sense of duty. It is no wonder the Judge, as he stands at the dividing line, plainly hesitates, and as he talks to himself tries to brace up for what is ahead. He will be the storm-centre of the new Administration. To make him its political residuary legatee would be to bring on a condition of affairs unprecedented in bitterness. To treat him merely as a makeshift, or a bridge whereby the party may pass over into the promised land of public confidence, would be a doubtful undertaking. To absorb him and assimilate him will be practically impossible. This appointment, any way it may be looked at, is by all odds the most significant and important political event of the hour. Its outcome will be awaited with profound interest by the whole country.

Providence Journal (Ind.), Feb. 17.—Whilst Mr. Carlisle is the foremost representative of the Democratic party, Mr. Gresham represents that independent political element of the coun-

try which the Democratic party must attract and hold if it would maintain control of the Government. In selecting Judge Gresham for Secretary of State the President-elect took account of his ripe experience in public life as well as of the political forces which contributed so largely to Democratic success in the last election. A neglect of this element would have been inexcusable partisan blindness in the man to whom the Democracy have intrusted their interests for the next four years, and it could be recognized only in a large and generous way. With his well-known opinions upon current questions of policy, Mr. Gresham had no abiding place save in the Democratic party.

Boston Republic (Dem.), Feb. 18.—Much criticism has been indulged over the selection of Mr. Gresham for the State Department. The chief objection raised against the eminent jurist lies in the fact that he is only a recent convert to Democracy. Mr. Gresham has been out of sympathy with the Republican party for nearly four years. He never had a high regard for Benjamin Harrison, and Reedism and McKinleyism made him shudder. Being a Federal Judge, he could not take an active part in politics, and so he was forced to keep silent and watch. When Mr. Cleveland was nominated at Chicago, his duty was made plain to him. He broke away from his traditions and publicly announced his intention to support the Democratic cause. His example was followed by thousands of conservative Republicans throughout the country; and the sweeping Democratic victories in the West are due, in a large measure, to the silent influence of his name and character. He is a good Democrat now; otherwise he would not be invited by Mr. Cleveland to enter his Cabinet. We venture to say he is a far better Democrat than Endicott, who claims to date his Democracy back a quarter of a century.

Nashville American (Dem.), Feb. 17.—The Republicans, says the *Pittsburgh Post*, are taking comfort in claiming Judge Gresham as of their party. If to have opposed the McKinley Law and the Force Bill, supported Governor Palmer for the United States Senate two years ago, and to have voted for and given his influence to the election of Mr. Cleveland last November makes a man a Republican, then undoubtedly Judge Gresham is of that faith. It strikes us that when he declared for Cleveland's election a few months ago our Republican friends were in great haste to unload the Judge, declaring him to have always been a "Democratic Free Trader."

Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.), Feb. 18.—The appointment of Judge Gresham to be Secretary of State matters little except in its effect upon the spirit of party organization. As for the office, Mr. Cleveland will administer that.

Salt Lake Herald (Dem.), Feb. 16.—Walter Q. Gresham is too prominent a figure in American politics to be classed as incompetent for the position of Secretary of State. It is only as a member of a Democratic Administration that he is viewed as open to criticism.

Chicago Railway Review, Feb. 18.—Some time since Mr. Cleveland was quoted through the press as announcing that "the next Administration will be a business men's Administration; by that I mean that business men are to have the preference in the appointments." It is evident that, whether the announcement is authentic or not, it is correct. It is also evident that Mr. Cleveland does not sympathize with the all too prevalent idea that any man who believes a railway is possessed of any rights which the people are bound to respect, is wholly unfit for a public position. This is emphasized in the selection for Cabinet positions of Messrs. Gresham and Bissell; the one sturdy enough in his integrity to insist that the rights of railroads shall receive due protection at the hands of the law, and the other broad enough to conceive that a man may act as counsel for a railroad corporation without being possessed body and

soul by it. Because railways in the past have used, and undoubtedly will in the future continue to use, unjustifiable means to attain equally unjustifiable ends is no reason why their just rights should not be protected, nor is it to be admitted that because a Judge has enforced the proper claims of, or resisted the unlawful encroachments against, railways, or that an attorney, who because of employment has appeared as a railway advocate, they or either of them are thereby rendered incompetent to justly administer upon public affairs. With the political aspects of such appointments a technical journal has nothing to do, but that should not prevent the endorsement of such a broad-minded policy as appears to characterize the incoming Administration.

Journal of the Knights of Labor (Pop.), Feb. 16.—All, or nearly all, the comments in the newspapers upon the matter are complimentary to the Judge, and the *Journal* does not wish to introduce any discordant note. It is as well that one fact should not be lost sight of. When the committee from the Omaha Convention waited upon Judge Gresham to urge him to accept a nomination from the People's party, the Judge, after carefully reading the platform of the party, cordially approved of and endorsed its every plank, declared himself in hearty sympathy with the new party and its principles, and only declined the nomination, as he said, because of reasons personal to himself. How he can, while believing in the principles of the People's party, accept office in a Government with a policy diametrically opposed to every plank and principle of which he approves, must be left to Judge Gresham to reconcile with his own conscience and with his ideas of what public men may honorably do.

AS TO THE "BREAKING UP OF PARTIES."

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Feb. 18.—The independent editors who have for years been pronouncing funeral orations over what they called the remains of the Republican party are now sounding the death-knell of the two great political organizations. They assert that the people could not be whipped into taking an interest in the national campaign last year; that they hardly cared which candidate triumphed; that Harrison appointed a Democrat Justice of the Supreme Court and Cleveland will appoint a Republican to be Secretary of State, and therefore party lines are breaking away and new parties will rise upon the ruins of the old ones. The *Leader* fails to see any good ground for the conclusions reached by the independent press. Because one party lowers their colors, abandon their principles, and desert the cause they have championed during a century, is hardly sufficient ground for asserting that the ranks of their opponents are disintegrating. It is possible that the Democracy are going to pieces. That party ought to have died years ago. If they are ready to desert their old State's Rights and Free Trade principles there can be no objection to it, but Republicans are not abandoning any of their principles. They will stand by their colors as long as there remains a party to oppose them.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HOKE SMITH.

Nashville American (Dem.), Feb. 16.—As far back as two or more years preceding the election of last November, the *Atlanta Constitution* began not only to boom David B. Hill for the Presidency, but by efforts, often undignified, to attempt to destroy the influence of Mr. Cleveland. The *Constitution* at that time was at the zenith of its influence. It was believed that any policy proposed and urged by it would be endorsed by the people of Georgia. Not so, however. A new factor appeared in politics. A young man who had all the while been modestly practicing his profession with most successful results, stepped into the arena and boldly challenged the enemies of Cleveland. Hoke Smith had secured possession of a small evening newspaper and with it began the fight. Georgians know better than any

other people how heated was the contest. Smith won and the Atlanta *Journal* won with him. The former is now easily the dominant factor in Georgia politics, and the latter has developed into a prosperous and powerful property.

Brooklyn Times (Rep.), Feb. 17.—As the name of Abe Slupsky, so that of our friend Hoke Smith, is being turned into ridicule. There is no harm in this. It will inflict upon Mr. Smith no permanent or serious injury, for he is going to have his portfolio all the same. The fates have so decreed. But Hoke Smith stands for something. His appointment to a Cabinet portfolio means something, in our judgment, quite definite and very significant. It is not less significant than the appointment of Judge Gresham to the State Department. We have heard considerable of late of a "New South." The "Old South" is that which was made by the arrogant slave-holders and which was perpetuated by the almost equally arrogant "brigadiers." This simple statement needs no further explanation. Everybody will at once comprehend what is included in these terms. Now, as we understand it, the "New South" means a state of public feeling in the Southern States from which the spirit of the late slave-holders and of the more recent brigadiers is largely, if not wholly, eliminated. The *Times* understands that there is a large younger element in the South that has come to the conclusion that the past ought to be buried out of sight and forgotten; that the animosities of the past might as well, and for the good of the whole country, be put into perpetual limbo. There is a very large number of young men in and about Atlanta, where Henry W. Grady lived and worked, and in the State of Georgia at large, that hold to this view, and the story is that Hoke Smith is a leader among them. If Mr. Cleveland with such men as Hoke Smith and Walter Q. Gresham can lift the old party to a higher level and give us truly "an era of good feeling," why should we not all rejoice? We are carefully studying the progress of events, and with a degree of interest that is not wholly without a good deal of hope.

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.), Feb. 18.—At last the secret is out. Hoke Smith was selected for Secretary of the Interior not only because he believes himself to be the identical boy who butted the bull off the bridge, but because he has fearlessly expressed a desire to "get at" the railroads and the pensioners. This clears up the situation wonderfully. It seems that Hocus has long brooded over the diabolism involved in the pension system. He has worried consumedly over the extravagance of an \$8 per month pension which, eked out by the money earned with the needle and at the washtub, enabled so many widows of soldiers to live in sybaritic ease and luxury; he has been pained in the inmost recesses of his soul at the spectacle of a crippled old veteran gormandizing and guzzling and cultivating gout on his allowance of \$12 per month. His finer instincts have been shocked at the demoralization involved in the lavish living of an orphan who draws \$2 per month from the Government. And it is related that on one solemn occasion many months ago, an occasion which he will never forget so long as he lives, Hocus repaired to the privacy of the woodshed, and there, with one hand on the soap barrel and the other uplifted in the sight of high Heaven and the family cat, he registered a solemn vow that so help him he would right these wrongs if it should be the last act of his life! Whether it was from Hocus, Heaven, or the family cat that Grover heard of it, is not publicly known. But that the circumstance did in some way come to his knowledge is evident. Hocus is in it. Let the pensioner beware!

J. STERLING MORTON.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Feb. 18.—Mr. Cleveland has strengthened his Cabinet by designating J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, for Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Morton's ap-

pointment will be acceptable to the country alike on personal, political, and geographical grounds. Personally, he is a citizen of character, cultivation, and capacity. Politically, he is a vigorous and progressive Democrat. Geographically, he represents the great belt of younger States between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Born in New York, educated at Union College and Ann Arbor University, he entered Nebraska nearly forty years ago. He served successively in the Legislature, as Secretary of the Territory, and as Territorial Governor. In 1860 he was elected to Congress, but lost the seat on a contest. He was in 1866, 1882, 1884, and in 1892 the Democratic nominee for Governor. Mr. Morton represented his State as Commissioner at the Paris Exposition, and at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 in Philadelphia. His knowledge of agricultural matters along both scientific and practical lines is thorough. As President of the State Board of Agriculture and Horticulture he has done much to foster and develop the farming interests of his section. To his influence is attributed the origin of Arbor Day, and his work, in kindred movements, has contributed markedly to the advancement of his fellow-citizens. That Mr. Morton will be a satisfactory custodian of the Agricultural portfolio is not less certain than that he is the best equipped officer who has been chosen for the place since it was added to the list of Cabinet offices.

New York Sun (Dem.), Feb. 20.—We should think he would prefer to sit under his own arbor and see his trees grow to being responsible for weather guesses and counting pumpkin seeds. But, since he is pleased with his job, let us say this of him: Sterling Morton has stood up as straight as a trivet for his ideas of Democracy. He has never joined in with the Grangers or Populists of the Bug-Eater State for printing-press money, Sub-treasuries, or other idiocy. He has stuck to straight Democracy in Nebraska, and sometimes has got a considerable degree of solitude thereby. He whacked away at Protection before some of the young gentlemen who are now projecting above the horizon had put away long stockings and assumed the manly trousers. He is a Free Trader, such as Prof. William Graham Sumner or Prof. Arthur Latham Perry rejoices in exceedingly, and the latter has inscribed a book to him. He hates Protection worse than he hates foot and mouth disease or a fellow that cuts down a tree unnecessarily. He stands squarely on the Democratic platform. "I believe," he said on Saturday, "that the Government has no right to tax except to obtain a revenue for its support." That is the talk! Mr. Morton drives a straight economic furrow, and, having put his hand to the plough, will not turn back. He is opposed to the Anti-Option Bill. That, too, is the talk. The new Secretary of Agriculture is a capable and sensible man who believes what he believes, and doesn't truckle to anybody. He deserves a better place than the Sham Department.

MR. CARLISLE'S RENUNCIATION.

Richmond Times (Dem.), Feb. 18.—Mr. Carlisle has the sincerest sympathy of all just men in the sacrifice which his sense of duty has called on him to make by accepting the Treasury portfolio in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. What Mr. Vest reports him as saying when he, Vest, urged him to accept the position, is full of the loftiest magnanimity, self-sacrifice, and patriotism. He said to Mr. Vest:

Every desire I have, every hope I have cherished, would be dashed to pieces by going into this Cabinet. It would virtually end my public career.

It is a patriot, a statesman, and a great man who could consent to abandon his chosen career to perform a public duty with such views as this occupying his mind. And Mr. Carlisle was perfectly sincere in what he said. He was a great character in the Senate, and one that was growing. When he goes into the Cabinet he is shelved with but one possible outcome—that of the Presidency. The Cab-

inet is a whited sepulchre full of dead men's bones. Bayard, Garland, Lamar, notable and conspicuous characters, all disappeared in its quicksands. It was, therefore, the greatest sacrifice which Carlisle could have been called on to make, and the country ought not to, and, we believe, will not forget it.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S BOND PROPOSITION.

The Senate last week passed Senator Sherman's amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds at 3 per cent. interest for the maintenance of the gold reserve of the Treasury. This is practically a measure empowering the Government to buy gold, the purpose being to guard against a possible reduction of the gold in the Treasury below the \$100,000,000 minimum prescribed by law.

The anti-silver organs naturally cite this step as an instance of the embarrassments occasioned by the Sherman Law.

New York Financier, Feb. 20.—The bank presidents of New York are almost a unit in the opinion that bonds should be issued, and the plan of putting out a block of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 whenever the gold reserve approaches too near to the \$100,000,000 limit, is looked upon with favor. But the issuing of bonds will be but a temporary relief, if the conditions of trade remain the same as heretofore. In January our exports of the principal products were twenty-nine millions less than they were a year ago, while the imports at New York alone were seventeen millions higher than they were for the same month in the previous year. We have heard a great deal about London being a seller of our securities, but it would appear that the heavy exports of gold are not due to foreigners throwing our stocks overboard, but is exported for the payment of goods received. The Sherman Silver Law, as it is on our statute-books, is a constant menace to the trade of this country, and the decisive moment has now arrived to repeal this law, and promptly suspend purchases of silver. This will afford assurance to the foreign countries who are large holders of our securities that our currency will be kept at a par with gold, and it is the only action which will give permanent relief to our industries and stop the exportation of the yellow metal.

New York Times (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 20.—There has been doubt as to the final ability of the Government to keep up gold payments. There has been the reasonable opinion that its failure to do this was only a question of time if the law of 1890 was continued in operation. This has checked investments in American securities, and has sent many millions of them back to this country. But the doubt has never been definite enough, or the catastrophe seemed near enough, to affect the course of our currency or to impair the estimate of its immediate value. We feel justified now in the belief that this disaster will not come upon us. How soon the only adequate security—the stoppage of the purchase of silver and of the issue of notes thereon—will be got we cannot say; but we think it certain that that will in the end be accomplished, and that, in the meanwhile, the gold reserve will be maintained.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Feb. 20.—We must borrow gold, but only hopeless political insanity would compel the Government to borrow gold to buy silver. The issue is squarely presented to the nation, and we must either stop buying silver or we must put gold to a premium. Already some banks refuse silver for general deposit, and that is but the beginning of the end. When silver cannot be deposited in the banks along with other money, it must mean that a gold dollar is not only worth more than a silver dollar in

intrinsic value, but that the silver dollar has ceased to be a dollar in value in commercial affairs. And the line once drawn between silver and gold would precipitate general financial disturbance. Two measures are now absolutely necessary to avert financial troubles. First, we must maintain the gold reserve to the fullest standard; second, we must stop the purchase of silver. The Treasury is without the money to buy fifty millions of silver a year, and we can borrow only on gold securities. In plain English, we have impaired our gold reserve by our silver madness; and now we must borrow gold to repair the loss inflicted upon the country by the silver craze, and borrow additional gold to buy more silver to aggravate the evil. Was ever such financial madness exhibited by any civilized nation?

Denver Republican (silver organ), Feb. 15.—If our Government should be compelled to enter into the general scramble for gold, in which all the leading Powers of Europe have been engaged for some time, it could easily secure a larger supply than any other competitor because its credit is practically unlimited, while the credit of all the leading nations of Europe is practically exhausted. No other country except the United States could sell \$500,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds at par for gold at the present time, and ours could do that without imposing any serious burden on the country. There is good reason to believe that England and all the great continental Powers of Europe are rapidly coming to the conclusion that bimetalism is an international necessity, and we have no doubt that when the Monetary Conference reconvenes in May the representatives of all these Powers will vie with each other in advocating the adoption of an international agreement for the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver by all of them at the ratio of $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. It is evident to all well-informed observers that this policy can be adopted without costing any nation a single dollar, and this in itself will be an overwhelming reason in favor of the international establishment of bimetalism. It has already been clearly demonstrated that the business of the world cannot be carried on without universal bankruptcy if gold is to become the only money of final payment. The world is now using about \$4,000,000,000 of silver in its daily transactions at the ratio of about $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of gold, and the complete demonetization of the white metal would leave a void in the circulating medium of the nations which nothing else could fill. Indeed, it would be hard enough for the nations to get along with both gold and silver without attempting to discard either. The enactment of Senator Sherman's proposition would serve as notice to all the leading Powers of Europe that if it becomes necessary for our Government to sell bonds to maintain its gold reserves it can pursue that policy at smaller cost than any other Government, and we have no doubt that the moral effect of this amendment will be made manifest by the extraordinary support which England and the continental Powers of Europe will give to the reestablishment of complete bimetalism in the next meeting of the International Monetary Conference.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Council Bluffs Globe (Dem.), Feb. 16.—Whether it is wise or just that each House of our State Legislature, or that each House of Congress, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its own members, is a question upon which there is a wide and honest difference of opinion. This feature alone has caused serious conflicts and has been the source of many a stream of discontent and the cause of many serious encounters between contesting factions. The trouble in Kansas at this time is largely due to this. It is a question if it wouldn't be better and infinitely more just to divest our legislative tribunals of this authority and amend our Constitutions, State and national, so that the minority will not depend upon the charity of the majority for the privilege of exercising rights vested in it by the sovereign

people. It has been the custom for years for the majority to unseat members of the minority faction, and that, too, in the face of credentials that entitled them to their seats. In the 51st Congress the Republican majority unseated members of the Democratic minority in the face of certificates of election and figures that showed that they were duly authorized by the people to sit in that capacity. No such power should be vested in an elective body, and the sooner the people recall it the sooner such scenes as are being enacted in Kansas will be brought to an end.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), Feb. 17.—Kansas are intelligent men and the whole State is thoroughly ashamed of the appearance of the Capitol grounds during the past forty-eight hours. Lewelling is sorry he has been dragged into a wretchedly weak display of the military power of his office. The Republicans are sick of their uncomfortable place. Nothing has happened to warrant an appeal to arms. A lot of men have been crazy over an imaginary cause of trouble. Governor Lewelling is the worst of the lot because his official position imposes an obligation to be the preserver of peace and protector of the laws. One House or the other has a legal status. If they cannot find out by legal methods which it is, both would better agree to adjourn and disperse to their homes rather than to provoke renewed quarrels. Put a test question before the Courts and organize the Legislature in accordance with the decision upon the point of law. A citizen must defend his rights in that way, and rival legislative organizations have no more color of appeal to arms than the citizen. Both sides have seen the folly of fighting, and they should either abide by the test of the Courts or adjourn.

Boston Advertiser (Rep.), Feb. 17.—The Republicans in Kansas in the past few days have been acting in a manner that reflects no credit upon the party in general. The attempted arrest of Clerk Rich, an act which precipitated the present trouble, was "authorized" on an apparently flimsy pretext. It was, to all appearances, not only unnecessary, but distinctly unwise, and the fruits of that act have served to discredit Kansas wherever the news of the present trouble has reached. The reports of a branch of a State Legislature arming a large number of "sergeants-at-arms" for an attack upon the Topeka Capitol; the stories of the conflict of authority between the Sheriff and militia, and of the assault upon the doors of the Hall of Representatives with sledge-hammers, and of the destruction of the furniture of that hall—such items of news do not make pleasant reading for the friends of order in the United States. A party of hoodlums could hardly have done more damage to the property of the State than was done by the legislators who claim to represent the people of Kansas. Bad as was the exhibition given by the Republican legislators in their armed attack upon the Hall of Representatives, even a still greater mistake seems to have been made, from a political point of view, in the reported appeal of the Republican leaders to certain corporations for "protection" from the State militia. If the Republican leaders, as the dispatches distinctly state, have made such an appeal, they have committed a very bad blunder from any point of view.

Atlanta Constitution (Dem.), Feb. 17.—Think of rival houses in a legislative assembly battering down the Capitol doors with sledge-hammers, and the Speaker, in his wrath, using a sledge-hammer as a gavel; and legislators charging legislators with pistols and Winchester; and of the Governor calling out the State militia to quell the riot! It was, indeed, one of the liveliest spectacles in the legislative history of States. Poor, bleeding Kansas! She is in a sad plight, certainly, with Republicans and Populists fortified in her Capitol and howling—not for the people, but for arms, ammunition, and provisions for a siege! It's a great country—that same Kansas, and it is going to make a record before it gets through. We shall soon expect to hear that the warring

factions have torn down the Capitol, tarred and feathered the Governor, and set the rivers of the State on fire.

A SOCIALIST ORGAN POINTS A MORAL.

New York People (Socialist), Feb. 19.—A body calling itself the House of Representatives of Kansas, but which is recognized as such by itself alone, and is repudiated by both the Executive and the Senate of the State; a body consisting of the hirelings of the capitalist class and members of that class itself, without right or color of law; an illegal, unconstitutional gang, that would thwart the will of the people of Kansas, has taken the law into its own hands—taken possession of Government property, destroyed part of this, declared its intention to resist the militia of the State called out by the Governor himself, and applied to the Santa Fé Railroad and other "friendly" industries to assist it in its open rebellion. While at Homestead, ar! Pittsburgh this class preaches obedience, in Topeka it preaches opposition to "constituted authority"; while in one place it condemns the men who took up arms to repel an invasion of brigands, in the other it places itself in defiance against the very State authorities, which itself recognizes as lawfully constituted. These twin occurrences are precious. They are object-lessons. They prove the case that the capitalist class is a class of brigandage, that force, brute force, revolution of the most dastardly sort, a contempt of law, a disregard for public opinion, are, all its pretensions to the contrary, the basic principles of its rule; they prove the oft-repeated prophecy that, in the civilizing revolution that is impending, the bullet and the bomb will be first resorted to by the capitalist himself, as they were resorted to by the slave-holders in 1861. These events will go not a little way to instruct the masses, to prepare their minds for the class of people they will have to deal with, to cause them to adapt their tactics to the exigencies of the case, and to enlighten them upon the necessity of promptly voting themselves out of the exposed position they now generally occupy, in front of the guns, into the right position, behind the guns, holding these in their own hands, as the Kansas Populists did.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

IRISH-AMERICAN OPINION.

New York Catholic Review, Feb. 19.—Gladstone is old and his days that remain can at best be few. But he, and he alone, under Providence, is to be, beyond doubt, the real political redeemer of the Irish people. This is not according to what would have been dreamed of fifty years ago or less, it is true. Fifty years ago Gladstone was in the party that was pledged to resist the liberation of Ireland; to-day, whatever he be in name, he is, in fact, for this purpose at least, the only leader of the Irish people. Through Gladstone's advocacy of it, Home Rule for Ireland is now a foregone conclusion, no matter how much its adversaries may oppose it in some of its minor details and succeed in delaying its accomplishment by dilatory tactics. To us in the United States this long-looked for satisfaction of Irish demands will be productive of many good results. Nothing succeeds like success, and the success of Ireland will put a final quietus on the surviving hatred for the Irish name and race that is still observed in many of the backward rural portions of our land. It will put an end also to what has been called Irish agitation here, for all legitimate Irish aspirations having been satisfied, the Irish element of our people will give all their splendid enthusiasm to the interests of this their adopted land. The love of the "Old Sod" will always endure among the better class of Americans, in the veins of most of whom warm Irish blood flows either pure or

mingled, but the realization of Emmet's hope, that Ireland is again a nation, will take away an indefinable bitterness of feeling that has always interfered with the proper development of Irish character here in the United States, as elsewhere.

Irish World (New York), Feb. 25.—The bill deals with Ireland and not with any particular province. It gives justice alike to each and all—and this is the principal reason why the Orangemen don't like it. But it is one of the reasons why patriotic Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic, as we are glad to notice, are hearty and unanimous in their approval of the bill. The Irish Parliamentary party have issued a second manifesto in which they describe Mr. Gladstone's scheme as "a broad, solid, and an enduring plan of national self-government for Ireland." With such a pronouncement from the trusted representatives of the Irish people at home the Irish race abroad need not and will not hesitate to cast their sympathies and their voices on the side of Mr. Gladstone's bill, and to heartily pray that it may be speedily passed into law to the eternal honor of the illustrious statesman whose name will be forever associated with that great act of national restitution and peace-making.

Boston Republic, Feb. 18.—Perhaps the Home Rule Bill is not as perfect as it might be. Perhaps it does not grant to Ireland all that her friends would rejoice to see her obtain. But it is the best, the most liberal, and the most substantial offer ever made to her by a British Ministry. It is acceptable to the most trusted leaders of the Irish party at home. Therefore the men and women who have hoped and worked in other lands for the liberation of their mother country from bondage and serfdom, will accept the principle of the bill and take what it gives as a payment on account. The Tory position has been laid bare. There is no talk now about alternative proposals. Gladstone's declaration stands. Ireland must choose between autonomy on the present lines and coercion. Who will falter before such an alternative? Ireland will accept the measure. Her representatives will vote for it to a man. And if they do so, the bill will be passed through the Commons. Then let the Peers throw it out if they dare. Ireland's opportunity has come. Let her prove that she is fit for self-government and her future is assured.

New York Tablet, Feb. 18.—A few years ago Mr. Gladstone was proposing coercion bills for Ireland, and now he pronounces them a failure. Did he read the seven centuries of Anglo-Irish history before discovering that fact? No; he discovered it, according to his own admission, on the occasion of the Clerkenwell explosion, which prompted him to disestablish that religious abortion, "The Church of Ireland." He is prompted now to change the relations of Great Britain and Ireland by the refining influences of the resources of Irish civilization. But Mr. Gladstone having realized the necessity of a change in the relations of England and Ireland, naturally undertakes to make that change as advantageous as possible to England. His bill is what we predicted it would be—a bill for the further strengthening of British power in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone denounces the Act of Union, but he is careful not to repeal that infamous act. He even declares that his measure is designed to perfect the Act of Union—a union founded on fraud and perpetuated in injustice. His Home Rule measure is at best but "an installment of justice"; it does not at all touch the question of Ireland's national rights. Its control of the customs and revenues of Ireland, and its claim to subject all Irish legislation to the veto of the British Crown, simply reduces Ireland to the status of a conquered province. Mr. Gladstone conceded the principle of Irish Home Rule, but denies the practical application of the principle. His Home Rule Bill, should it pass both Houses of Parliament, which is more than doubtful, will not start a single industry in Ireland, will not restore Irish trade or commerce, or allow Ire-

land to benefit by the advantages that nature has bestowed on her. Galway and Cork will still be impoverished and decaying towns, so that Liverpool and Bristol may thrive. Irish interests will still be kept subsidiary to English interests. A legislature in Dublin, restricted and hampered in its powers, may add to the national pride, but it will be productive of little material results.

OTHER VIEWS.

Providence Journal, Feb. 16.—Ireland discontented can only be a source of weakness, however many guarantees of fidelity may exist in law. The trouble with most of those who oppose Home Rule is that they try to do what Burke declared was impossible—to indict a whole people. They say that the Irish do not really want what they think they want; that if they had it they would be worse off than they are now. In other words, Ireland is like a fretful child who must be denied the dangerous toy that it cries for. The fallacy of such an argument does not need to be demonstrated. Valid objections to Home Rule there may be, but they are to be drawn from totally different premises. "The bond of common national affection" of which Mr. Balfour speaks is somewhat visionary. It would be difficult, we fancy, to prove its existence. Undoubtedly the Conservatives have accomplished some good in Ireland during the past seven years. But their treatment of the political disease under which the country is suffering has been local and sporadic; there is no indication of a permanent cure. The weakness of Mr. Balfour's position lies in the tacit assumption that there is really nothing to be done. On the contrary, there is everything to be done. The real issue is whether Home Rule, and Home Rule of the kind offered by Mr. Gladstone, is the instrument for doing it efficiently.

Baltimore American, Feb. 16.—Mr. Balfour's speech in the British Parliament in opposition to the Irish Home Rule Bill gives evidence of the difficulty foreign statesmen have in comprehending or appreciating American institutions. The provision in the Home Rule Bill which appeared to paralyze him was that requiring three separate kinds of elections in Ireland—the elections for the Assembly, the Council, and the Imperial Parliament. He looked upon such a provision as hopelessly confusing, and was unable to understand how it would be possible to district Ireland so as to accomplish these three distinct purposes. Mr. Gladstone, who has given the political institutions of the United States careful study, was not troubled with this difficulty, though he encountered another, which appears to us could be easily removed by reference to an almost parallel practice in this country. Had Mr. Balfour been present at the elections in this city in November last, he would have seen men voting without the least confusion for a President whose constituency was the entire United States, for members of Congress, whose constituencies comprised only portions of one of the States, and for Councilmen, whose constituencies embraced a single ward of a single city in one of these States; and had he gone to some other city, he might have seen the Governor of a State or the officers of a county voted for at the same time. The scheme of representation contained in the Home Rule Bill suggests no difficulties whatever to a citizen of the United States. Nor would the proposed representation of the Irish in the British Parliament have the same terrors for Mr. Gladstone and the other British statesmen, had they given closer attention to American institutions. The object, it must be presumed, is to secure representation of the Irish in all the matters directly concerning themselves or the Imperial Government. This can be accomplished by following the precedent established in this country with regard to the Territories, and enlarging the powers given here to Territorial delegates. The latter have seats in the House of Representatives, and are allowed to speak, but not to vote, when a matter in which the

Territory represented by them is under consideration. The Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament could be given the right to speak and vote on all matters relating to Ireland and all Imperial matters, but need not be allowed to speak or vote on a bald motion of want of confidence until local legislatures have been given to Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. When the latter is done, all the representatives in the Imperial Parliament will be precisely on the same footing.

New York Sun, Feb. 18.—As to Lord Randolph's assertion that Ulster will resist by force the establishment of the proposed scheme of government, that is a mere matter of opinion. If what the Unionists say is true, the Protestants of Ulster and their sympathizers in the other three Irish provinces should have no difficulty in mustering a majority in the 170,000 persons possessed of the property qualifications prescribed for electors of the Irish upper House. Thus intrenched in one chamber of the legislature, why should the men of Ulster have recourse to violence?

British American Citizen (Boston), Feb. 18.—Described tersely, Mr. Gladstone's plan is, as he states it, "to establish a legislative body in Dublin for the conduct of both legislation and administration in Irish as distinct from Imperial affairs." To be sure, neither England, Scotland, or Wales are to be so privileged; but, then, they are not supposed to be so highly favored as Ireland. Protestant Ireland will never consent to such a state of affairs. In fact, we do not believe the new bill has any chance of going through.

THE OUTLOOK.

Dispatch from London, New York Sun, Feb. 19.—Aside from the intrinsic merits of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, there is substantial proof to-day that the measure has strengthened the Liberal party materially in England. The first bye-election to take place since the provisions of the bill were made public was held at Hexham yesterday. This is an agricultural constituency which returned a Conservative member by 82 majority last summer. The seat was declared vacant owing to a technical violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, and the same candidates contested it. The Liberal won by a majority of 446 in a total of 9,500 votes. Mr. Gladstone's majority in the House thus becomes 44, with an opportunity for further gains in elections already pending. In the small hours of this morning the Home Rule Bill was read for the first time without division, and the second reading fixed for March 13. The Opposition have acted so far with something like timidity, but it must not be supposed that they have abandoned the idea of fighting. As a matter of fact, the Tories and Unionists regard the motion for a second reading as the real beginning of the battle, which, if they can so arrange, they will wage without intermission for the remainder of the session. A plan has already been elaborated by which the second-reading debate will be extended over a fortnight, and the committee stage will naturally afford boundless opportunities for delay. But the Ministers are not less determined than their opponents. Reasonable time will be allowed at each stage for discussion and criticism, but toward the end of May the House of Commons will be asked to fix the date for passing the bill. The Government will make free use of the new rules of procedure framed for the express purpose of dealing with organized obstruction, and early in June it is confidently asserted that the Home Rule Bill will be in the hands of the noble lords.

Dispatch from London, New York Times, Feb. 19.—From the past week's debate one is able to gather a pretty fair notion of the lines on which the attack will be made. These seem to have been chosen by the individual whims of a group of ill-assorted, jealous leaders, rather than in the interest of a concerted strategic movement. Balfour, Churchill, Chamberlain, and Goschen developed each a differ-

ent theory as to how the bill should be fought, and their cross-firing thus far has confused and demoralized their own ranks much more than it has damaged the measure itself. This bids fair to be true of the second reading's debate as well. At all events it is treated now as a matter of certainty that not a single vote in the Gladstonian majority will be missing upon the question of sending the bill into committee, nor is there any reasonable doubt that an intelligent compromise will be reached on all debatable points thereafter, or that a practically united majority will finally pass the bill. Such chances of individual revolt as there were have been scattered to the winds by to-day's victory in Hexham, which is the most tremendous surprise of its kind in modern English politics.

London dispatch from George W. Smalley, New York Tribune, Feb. 19.—Mr. Gladstone propounds a new theory, and has threatened to adopt a new practice. He denies the right of the House of Lords to fix, as he says, a date for dissolution, or to determine as its own will the existence of an elected House of Commons. He proposes, therefore, to go on in Parliament after the rejection of his bill by the House of Lords as if nothing had happened, but to start an agitation in the country to overawe the House of Lords. Such an agitation might be kept alive all winter. If there should be violence, he would regret it but would probably describe it as he did the Clerkenwell explosion, as the ringing of the chapel bell. With or without violence, public opinion is expected to declare itself against the peers, and when next February comes a Home Rule Bill would again be introduced in the House of Commons, pushed through the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, who will be told they must either pass it or take the consequences. Such is the scheme. It is in effect revolutionary, but as the Home Rule Bill itself is revolutionary, Mr. Gladstone may think two revolutions better than one. Whether these tactics are likely to succeed is a question on which everybody is entitled to a separate opinion. One thing is certain, that it cannot succeed without England, and the majority against Home Rule in England is a large majority. England may or may not wish to get rid of her House of Lords, but since she is admittedly opposed to a Dublin Parliament, and sends a majority of seventy to the House of Commons to oppose the creation of such a body, it is not quite certain that she will care to abolish or intimidate the Chamber which is at present her best legislative safeguard against a scheme which she detests.

RELIGIOUS.

LENT.

REGULATIONS FOR CATHOLICS.

Those who are not familiar with the details of the restrictions imposed by the Catholic Church during the Lenten season will read with interest the following regulations for the Archdiocese of Baltimore, promulgated by authority of Cardinal Gibbons:

"I.

"Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent, falls on the 15th day of February.

"1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, unless exempt by dispensation or some other legitimate cause, are bound to observe the fast of Lent.

"2. They are to make one meal only a day, except on Sundays.

"3. The meal permitted on fast days is not to be taken till about noon.

"4. A small refreshment, commonly called *collation*, is permitted in the evening.

"5. The following persons are exempt from the obligation of fasting: Persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, and those who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

"6. The faithful are reminded that, besides

the obligation of fasting imposed by the Church, this holy season of Lent should be, in an especial manner, a time of earnest prayer, of sorrow for sin, of seclusion from the world and its amusements, and of generous alms-giving.

"II.

"By virtue of an indult to the United States, dated Aug. 3, 1887, the following special dispensations are granted:

"1. The use of flesh meat is permitted at all meals on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the exception of the second and last Saturdays of Lent. But flesh meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal during Lent, even on Sundays.

"2. The use of butter, cheese, milk, and eggs is also permitted every day in Lent.

"3. It is allowed to take in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate made with water, and with this liquid a mouthful of bread.

"4. Those for whom the hour of noon may be an inconvenient time for dinner, may invert the order and take their collation in the morning and their dinner in the evening.

"5. The use of hogs' lard, or dripping, instead of butter is authorized in preparing permitted food.

"6. Persons exempt from the obligation of fasting are free to take meat more than once on those days when its use is granted by dispensation.

"III.

"The Paschal time extends from the first Sunday of Lent till Trinity Sunday, during which time all Catholics who have attained the proper age are bound to receive worthily the Holy Communion. The holy season of Lent is a very proper time also for children to make their first confession, which they ought to do generally at about the age of seven years. Parents should see to this.

"By order of His Eminence the Cardinal.

"C. F. THOMAS, *Chancellor*.

"BALTIMORE, Feb. 6, 1893."

A METHODIST VIEW OF LENT.

St. Louis Christian Advocate, Feb. 15.—While there is no doubt a great deal of artificiality and sham, not unmixed with superstition, in the Lenten observance, there is a feeling even among non-prelatical and non-sacerdotal Churches, that some suitable use might be made of this yearly recurring season. Twenty-five years ago the Catholic and Episcopal Churches were the only ones to observe Easter; to-day it is observed in a large majority of Churches of all denominations, and is made an occasion of great spiritual profit. We do not believe in the obligatory observance of any fast or feast, but the tender, reverend, and sacred observance of "times" is a part of human nature. Parents who mark their children's birthdays with tokens of love, and husband and wife who never forget their marriage anniversary will be able to understand why neither Puritan nor Covenanter was ever able to banish Christmas from the Christian's calendar. Paul kept both fasts and feasts, and years after his conversion he asserts that he "must by all means keep this feast" at Jerusalem. But he protests against the enforced observance of "days and months, and times and years" in the Gallatian Church, and is afraid of the high Church tendency which is being manifested. For centuries millions of the most devout Christian people have used these Lenten fortydays as occasions for peculiar self-restraint, thoughtfulness, self-examination, and prayer. This is all right and proper. What we object to, is the ostentatious observance as an ordinance of the Church. The history of such enforced fasts is as mournful as any chapter in its record. Tyranny, oppression, and pettifogging casuistries have marked all attempts to lay upon men heavy burdens grievous to be borne. When a day or season is observed simply because the Church commands it, all liberty is taken away and the occasion is observed for itself rather than for that which is

the end of all commandments, "Charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned." Only the free and unenforced observance of fasts and feasts can prevent them sinking into mere rites and ceremonies, all spirituality being lost in their own accumulated increments. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," and we must beware of making Lent or any other season a time for mere bodily exercise, which "profiteth little," and turning Easter into a festival of flowers and song.

THE POPE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Baltimore Catholic Mirror, Feb. 18.—Four years ago the Holy Father celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood; the present jubilee is the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as Archbishop of the titular diocese of Damietta. The pilgrims now in Rome embrace the rich and the poor. Among those who come from England are the famous Catholic noblemen, the Duke of Norfolk and the Marquis of Bute. They and other wealthy persons will provide for pilgrims less well off in the riches of this world than themselves, and the Holy Father himself will entertain many who would not otherwise be provided for. The whole Christian world takes a profound, a reverent, and even an affectionate interest in the Holy Father's jubilee, for, as Cardinal Gibbons says of him, "He is the one commanding presence towering above the age's giants." He is not only distinguished for his piety and goodness, his simplicity of character and unaffected gentleness of manner, but for splendor of intellect, marvelous statesmanship, and warmth of heart for the whole human race. Nothing that concerns mankind is alien to him. He is a great Pontiff—fit to stand by those whose fame is most luminous. The world recognizes this, and good wishes are borne to him from every quarter of the earth.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

New York Times, Feb. 21.—General Beauregard held a high place in the regard of the Southern people. A soldier by instinct and training, a hero of two wars, he enjoyed through the greater part of his life the distinction with which a people of romantic tendencies are prone to invest men whom they admire. The warm temperament that came from his creole origin endowed him with qualities that made him a leader to be followed blindly, and his high attainments in the line of his profession commanded widespread respect for him. His name sounded through the North as well as in his own section when the rebellion began, for he ordered the first gun fired on Sumter, and he led the victors at Bull Run. Thereafter, although not in chief command, he played an active part in the war, so distinguishing himself that his services were in request to take command of two foreign armies, in Roumania and Egypt. Of late years his people held him in honor as the last survivor of the great Generals of the rebellion. The people of New Orleans made much of him after he went back to live with them. His life there for twenty years after the war was quite active, displaying the untiring energy which had always characterized him. Approaching age did not lessen the ardor of his youth, and upon occasions he showed that he could adapt himself to any mode of warfare and carry on the battles of civil life with the strategic skill of his earlier years. The collapse of the Southern cause was always a sore subject with him and he attributed it to a series of blunders on the part of the Administration which turned assured triumph into defeat. Until the close of his life he was unable to speak with coolness of the policy which had characterized the Richmond Government in carrying on the war. He was a man of charming personality and in his later years the people of New Orleans did everything they could to show their pride in his record.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Brooks (Phillips): A Study. Lilian Whiting. *Worthington's Mag.*, March, 13 pp. Illus.
- Coleridge and the Quantocks. John Le Warden Page. *English Illus. Mag.*, Feb., 4 pp.
- Ihne (Professor) at Villa Felsick. With Portrait by H. R. H. the Empress Frederick of Germany. *English Illus. Mag.*, Feb., 2 pp.
- Italian Poets (Two) of the Present Day. Mary Hargreave. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 9 pp.
- Johnson (Dr.), Round the Town with. George Whale. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 10 pp.
- Landor (Walter Savage). George Saintsbury. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 10 pp.
- Morley (John). Henry W. Lucy. *English Illus. Mag.*, Feb., 3 pp. With Portrait.
- Nansen (Dr.), A Chat with. Ethel B. Tweedie. *Temple Bar*, Feb., 12 pp.
- Wrangel (Field-Marshal Count). A Biographical Sketch. Count A. Bothmer. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 10 pp.
- Young (Arthur). F. S. Stevenson, M.P. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 12 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- Beauty, Oriental Types of. Ernest M. Bowden. *English Illus. Mag.*, Feb., 9 pp.
- Copyright Act (A New Fine-Art), Suggestions for. By the Editor. With Contributions from Holman Hunt, Seymour Haden, Briton Riviere, H. T. Wells, John Brett, and Mr. Poynter. *Mag. of Art*, March, 3½ pp.
- Dagman-Bouveret. Prince Bojidar Karageorgievitch. *Mag. of Art*, March, 6 pp. With Portrait and Illustrations of His Works.
- Design.—II. Walter Crane. *Mag. of Art*, March, 6 pp. Illus.
- Education, The Academic Spirit in. John A. Hobson. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 12 pp.
- Etruscan Book (An), The Discovery of. Prof. Sayce. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 7½ pp. Description of an Etruscan book discovered in the coffin of an Egyptian Mummy.
- 'Fashion.' What Is? Ada H. Bigg. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 6 pp.
- How I Write a Novel. Amelia B. Edwards. *Worthington's Mag.*, March, 3 pp.
- Interviewing, Difficulties and Delights of. Hulda Friederichs. *English Illus. Mag.*, Feb., 6 pp.
- Japan (Artistic), Stray Notes on. F. T. Piggott. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 13½ pp.
- Journalist (a), Reminiscences of. M. de Blowitz. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 8 pp.
- Leech (John), The Art-Life of. Henry Silver. *Mag. of Art*, March, 6 pp. Illus.
- Medical Women in Fiction. Sophia Jex-Blake, M.D. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 12 pp.
- Paragraph (the), The Tyranny of. Arthur Waugh. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 6 pp.
- Quilter (Mr. Harry), The "Preferences" of. M. H. Spielmann. *Mag. of Art*, March, 3½ pp. Illus. A notice of Mr. Quilter's new book, "Preferences in Art, Life, and Literature."
- Puritans and Play-Actors. W. Wheeler. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 10 pp.
- Tennyson, Aspects of (III). The Real Thomas Becket. Agnes Lambert. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 20 pp. Tennyson's Becket is based on historic truth.
- Wood-Engraving (American), Mr. Timothy Cole and. Edwin Bale, R.I. *Mag. of Art*, March, 1½ pp.
- Zola, The Moral Teaching of. Vernon Lee. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 17 pp. A critique of Zola.

POLITICAL.

- Canada—What Then Does She Want? *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 5 pp.
- Collectivism, The Limits of. William Clarke. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 16 pp. Paper read before a Social Reform Circle of the National Liberal Club.
- Commercial Unity with the Colonies. Lord Augustus Loftus, Late Gov. New South Wales. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 8 pp. Submits a scheme, etc.
- Federation, An Experiment in, and Its Lessons. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., (Late Premier of New Zealand). *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 16 pp. Sketch of the history of Federation in New Zealand.
- French Lessons for English Politicians. Frank H. Hill. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 11 pp.
- Gladstone (Mr.), What He Ought To Do. J. Fletcher-Moulton, Q.C., Justin McCarthy, M.P., H. W. Massingham, G. Bernard Shaw, Sidney Webb. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 24 pp.
- Home Office (The) and the Deadly Trades. Vaughan Nash. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 14½ pp. The responsibility of the Home Office in reference to injurious trades.
- Parliament, The Modern Member of. *Macmillan's Mag.*, 6 pp.
- "Passing the Wit of Man." Henry Jephson. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 14 pp. Discusses the new Home-Rule Bill.
- Politician (An Eminent), The Private Life of. Part III. Edouard Rod. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 34 pp.
- Taafe (Count) and Austrian Politics. E. B. Lanin. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 26 pp.
- The Situation Abroad and at Home. Frederic Harrison. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 10½ pp. Condition of affairs in France and England.
- Uganda Problem (The). The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., M. P. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 17 pp.
- Uganda—Shall It Be Retained? The Rev. J. G. Rogers. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 16 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Congregational Development (New England). Three Phases of. Prof. Williston Walker. *Hartford Sem. Record*, Feb., 10 pp. Historical.
- Endowing Mission Churches. The Question of. The Rev. E. Judson, D.D. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, March, 5 pp.
- Greek Church (the), The Divine Office of. The Constituent Parts of the Akolouthia. The Rev. B. Zimmerman, O. C. D. *Month.*, London, Feb., 16 pp.
- Ghost-Worship and Tree-Worship.—II. Grant Allen. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 15 pp.
- Golgotha and the Holy Sepulchre, The Site of. Canon MacColl. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 22 pp.
- Hell, The Happiness in. A Rejoinder. St. George Mivart. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 18 pp.
- Human Responsibility. The Rev. W. Humphrey. *Month.*, London, Feb., 27 pp.
- Inquisition (The) in Mexico. Laura M. Latimer. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, March, 3 pp.

- Missions, the Salvation of the Church. James Mathiesen, Esq. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, March, 5 pp.
- Mahdi (the), The Epistles of. Colonel Turner, R.A. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 15 pp.
- Simony. Lewis T. Dibdin. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 15 pp. Simony in the Church of England.
- Spain, The Lord's Work in. The Rev. J. P. Wigstone. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, March, 3 pp.
- Unbaptized Children, On a Condition of, after Death. By the Editor. *Month.*, London, Feb., 15 pp. The teaching of the Catholic Church.
- Zambesi Mission (The). Father Kerr's Journey to Fort Salisbury. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 17 pp.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Agricultural Revolution (An). Prof. C. M. Weed. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive of the most recent improvement in the art of agriculture, by the use of the spraying-machine for the destruction of insecticides, etc.
- Anthropometry, The Utility of. Henry Clark, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, Jan., 2 pp.
- Artesian Waters in the Arid Region. R. T. Hill. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 13 pp. Illus.
- Colic (Hepatic), The Treatment of. J. H. Kellogg, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, Jan., 1½ pp.
- Desert (the), Phenomena of. Thomas W. Knox. *Worthington's Mag.*, March, 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive of features of the Great Sahara.
- Diet in Certain Diseases of the Kidneys, Stomach, and Lungs. Paul Paquin, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, Jan., 3 pp.
- Electricity in Country Houses. Earl Russell and B. H. Thwaite, C.E. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 3 pp.
- Ghosts, My Belief in. Rev. Canon Atkinson. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 6 pp.
- Glass-Industry (The). II. The Development of American Industries Since Columbus. XVII. Prof. C. H. Henderson. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 22 pp. Illus.
- "Natural Selection," The Inadequacy of. I. Herbert Spencer. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 14 pp. Argues against the "survival of the fittest."
- Palaeopathology, Notes on. R. W. Shufeldt, M.D. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 5 pp. Description of diseased or pathological condition found fossilized in the remains of extinct or fossil animals.
- Sinusoidal (the) and Other Forms of Electrical Currents, Graphic Studies of. J. H. Kellogg, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, Jan., 6 pp. Illus.
- Spencer (Herbert) as a Phrenologist. Bernard Hollander. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 12 pp.
- Trepanning (Prehistoric) and Cranial Amulets. Robert Munro. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 15 pp. Description of discoveries bearing on this subject.
- Why Grow Old? Dr. York Davis. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 13 pp.
- Witchcraft, The Revival of. Ernest Hart. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 22 pp. An exposé of hypnotism as practised by Dr. Luys.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Agriculture and Economics. C. A. Cripps, Q.C. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 12 pp.
- Brooklyn Ethical Association. Lewis G. Jones, M.D. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 8 pp. Descriptive of the organization, etc.
- Cook (the Domestic), The Doom of. George Somes Layard. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 11 pp.
- Dress, Extravagance in. Lady Jeune. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 11 pp.
- Ground-Rents, The Taxation of. J. P. Williams, M.P. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 16 pp.
- Labor, Current Sophisms about. Henry Gourlay. *Nat. Rev.*, Feb., 15 pp. Emphasizes the relative value of brain work.
- Licensing System (The) and the Manchester Conference. The Rev. J. Halpin. *Month.*, London, Feb., 7 pp.
- "London (Suffering)." E. S. L. Buckland. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 10 pp. Review of *Suffering London; or, the Hygiene, Moral, Social, and Political Relation of our Voluntary Hospitals to Society*. By A. Egmont Hake.
- Morality, The Sanctions of. Laon Ramsay. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 15 pp. An examination of what the writer calls "humanitarian ethics."
- Parisian Vignettes.—In the Square des Batignolles.—Parisian Anglers. Mary Negrepointe. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 6½ pp. Descriptive.
- Poor-Law (A Human). *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 7 pp.
- Railway-Rates (The New). J. Stephen Jeans. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 14 pp. Discusses the English railway-rates in their effects upon trade.
- Rural Population, The Decrease of. John C. Rose. *Pop. Sc.*, March, 17 pp. A statistical paper.
- Russian Farm (a), On. Poultney Bigelow. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 15 pp. Descriptive.
- Samoa, Three Weeks in. The Countess of Jersey. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 12 pp. Descriptive.
- Slaves (White) and Bond Servants in the Plantations. Col. A. B. Ellis, Sierra Leone, Africa. *Pop. Sc.*, March. Historical and descriptive of slavery in England and Colonies in the latter part of A.D. 1600.
- Women, The Capacity of, for Industrial Union. Emilie A. Holyoake. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 4 pp.
- Women's Club (The Chicago). Sara A. Underwood. *Worthington's Mag.*, March, 16 pp. Illus. The history of this famous organization by one of its prominent members.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Africa, Reminiscences of. III. Thos. Heazle Parke, Hon. D.C.L. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 10 pp.
- Army-Reform, Views on: An Answer. G. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 7 pp.
- Australia (Western), Recent Explorations in. Albert F. Calvert, M.E. *English Illus. Mag.*, Feb., 8 pp.
- Black River (the), Cleansing. F. M. Holmes. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 6 pp.
- Cavalry, Achievements of. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 6 pp.
- Chalcis, and What We Saw Therein. Douglas Wynn Williams. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 12 pp.
- Climes (Foreign), Soldiering in. Captain J. M. Gawne. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 9 pp.
- Cycles and Tyres for 1893. R. J. Mccredy. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 10 pp. The English cycling-trade, etc.
- "Doigte," or Finger-Action in Foil-Play. Alfred Hutton. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 2 pp.
- Eels. M. R. Davies. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 7 pp.
- Gibraltar, The Uselessness of. W. Laird Clowes. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 9 pp. Gibraltar useless as a naval base.
- Greece of To-Day. Hannah Lynch. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 8 pp. Descriptive.

Current Events.

Holland House and Its Associations. W. Connor Sydney, M.A. *Gentleman's Mag.*, Feb., 15 pp.
Indian Silladar Cavalry. Lieut. B. A. W. Stotherd. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 7 pp.
Napoleon's Last Charger. Capt. R. Holden, F.S.A. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 8 pp.
Naval Reform, How (It) Has Been Won. Commander Charles N. Robinson, R.N. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 15 pp.
"Ole Virginny," In—Fifty Years Ago. Mary A. Livermore. *Worthington's Mag.*, March, 10 pp. The third paper of personal reminiscences.
Persepolis, The Ruins of. Cecil Smith. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., 11 pp.
Prussia, Soldier Scots in. Charles Lowe. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 4 pp.
Rochell Expedition (The) of 1629. Colonel J. S. Rothwell. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 12 pp.
Royalty, The Military Courage of. Archibald Forbes. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, Feb., 7 pp. Various instances, etc.
Skating (Fenland). Charles Silcock. *English Illus. Mag.*, Feb., 8 pp.
Ski-Running. W. S. Harwood. *Outing*, Feb., 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
South American Water-Ways. T. P. Porter, Editor *Panama Star and Herald*. *Goldthwaite's Geograph. Mag.*, Jan.-Feb., 3 pp.
Sport, A Frenchman on. George Greenwood. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Feb., 3 pp. Notice of a work, *Les Aventures de Chasse*, by M. Charles Diguët.
Tacoma. Hale M. Howard. *New England Mag.*, Feb., 14 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
Three Arms (the), Notes on. II. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 6 pp.
Timber-Problem (The) in the South. Charles Mohr. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 8 pp.
Umbeyla Campaign (The), 1863. V. C. *United Service Mag.*, Feb., 10 pp.
Venetian Melancholy. J. Addington Symonds. *Fort. Rev.*, London, Feb., 6 pp.
Wall (The Great) of China. John A. Church. E.M. *Engineering Mag.*, Feb., 7 pp. Descriptive.
Waterloo, The Campaign of. W. O'Connor Morris. *Temple Bar*, Feb., 30 pp.
Way of the World (The) at Sea—The Pilot. W. J. Gordon. *Leisure Hour*, London, Jan., 5 pp.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

At the North of Bearcamp Water. Frank Bolles. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25. Essays.
Athens, Constitution of. Aristotle. A Revised Text, with an Introduction, Critical and Explanatory Notes, Testimonia, and Indices, by John Edwin Sandys. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$3.75.
Books and Their Use. J. Henry Thayer. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, 75c. Essays.
Browning and Whitman. A Study in Democracy. By Oscar L. Triggs, of the University of Chicago. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 90c.
Browning Primer (A); Being a Companion to the Pocket-Volume of "Selections from the Poetical Works of Robert Browning." By Esther Phoebe Defries. With an Introduction by Dr. F. L. Furnivall. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 40c.
Character-Building. Prof. John B. De Motte, A. M., Ph.D. S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. Cloth \$1. Specially interesting because of the explanations of the influence of some recently formulated scientific truths upon the collection of personal qualities, called character.
Dogmas (Old), New Concepts of. A Book of Sermons. The Rev. J. E. Odlin. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth. Among the subjects treated are "Cosmos and World-Age," "The Use of Miracles," "The Son of Man," "The Son of God."
Don Quixote, Ormsby's Translation of. Abridged and Edited by M. F. Wharton, Formerly Teacher of Literature in Abbot Academy. Ginn & Co., Boston.
Dugdale Millions (The). A Novel. W. C. Hudson. Cassell Pub. Co. Paper, 50c.
Electrical Experiments. A Manual of Instructive Amusement. G. E. Bonner. With 144 Illustrations. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 75c.
English Women, Three Generations of. James Ross. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$2. Biography.
Fair Shadow Land. Edith M. Thomas. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25. Poetry.
Fish-Guard Invasion (The). Daniel Rowlands. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50. Historical.
Florence, the Paintings of, A Guide to: Being a Complete Historical and Critical Account of all the Pictures and Frescos in Florence, with Quotations from the best Authorities; Short Notices of the Legends and Stories connected with them or their Subjects; and Lives of the Saints and Chief Personages Represented. Karl Karoly. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.
Industrial Arts (The) of the Anglo-Saxons. From the French of the Baron J. De Baye. With 17 Steel Plates and 31 Text-Cuts. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, Folio, \$7.
Jean de Kerdren. A Novel. Philippe Saint-Hilaire. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.
Keble (John). The Rev. Walter Lock. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1. Biographical.
List, Ye Landmen! A Romance of Incident. W. Clarke Russell. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$1.
Madam Sapphira. A Fifth Avenue Story. Edgar Saltus. F. T. Neely, New York and Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.
Maryland (Early), the Civil, Social, and Ecclesiastical History of. Studies in. Lectures Delivered to the Young Men of the Agricultural College of Maryland. The Rev. T. C. Gambrell, A.M., D.D. Thomas Whittaker. Cloth, \$1.50.
Phantom from the East. A Novel. Pierre Loti. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.
Pillar in the Night. The Rev. J. R. Macduff, D.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son. Cloth, \$1.50. This book is addressed to those in affliction.
Poor Lady Massey. A Novel. H. Rutherford Russell. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.
Prisoners and Paupers. Henry M. Boies. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50. Criminology.
Psalms (The). A. Maclaren, D.D. Vol I, Psalms 1.—xxxviii. The Expositors' Bible. Edited by the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son. Cloth, \$1.50.
Topography (English). Part III. G. Lawrence Gomme. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Cloth, \$2.50. Descriptive of travels.
Webster (Daniel), Select Speeches of. 1817-1845. With Preface, Introduction, and Notes by A. J. George, A.M. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. Cloth, 1.50.

Wednesday, February 15.

The Senate receives the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty from the President, with a message; the Committee on Appropriations opposes the river and harbor items in the Sundry Civil Bill. In the House, general debate on the Pension Bill is closed. Republican members take forcible possession of the Representatives' Hall in Topeka, Kansas; Governor Lewelling calls out the militia to help retake the Hall for the Populists. The New York State Senate passes Mayor Gilroy's Speedway Bill. Three people are killed and twenty-five injured by the wrecking of an electric car in Portland, Oregon. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, accepts the position of Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of the incoming President. In New York City, Jesse Seligman and J. Hood Wright testify before the Panama Investigating Committee of Congress. Samuel J. Colgate dies. The will of Mrs. W. C. Whitney is filed.

MM. Le Guay and Prevost are convicted of complicity in Panama Canal frauds and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. News is received that great loss of life and property has been caused by a hurricane in Madagascar.

Thursday, February 16.

In the Senate, the river and harbor items cut from the Sundry Civil Bill by the Committee are restored. In the House, the Committee amendments to the Pension Bill are defeated. The President gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue bonds if he deems it necessary to protect the gold reserve. The Sheriff at Topeka swears in a posse of 1,000 men, for the purpose of maintaining the peace, and the Populists decide thereupon not to attempt to dislodge the Republican House; the Governor proposes a compromise. Balloting for United States Senators in the Legislatures of Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota is continued without result. A parting dinner is tendered to Senator Carlisle in Washington by his associates in the Senate. Judges Goff and Simonton, of the United States Court, decide against Governor Tillman's authority to collect excessive taxes from railroads in South Carolina. The Monmouth Park Racing Association is indicted by the Grand Jury, at Freehold, N. J. In New York City, a service in memory of Phillips Brooks is held in Music Hall.

Lord Randolph Churchill speaks against the Home-Rule Bill in the House of Commons; a resolution is adopted requiring the editor of the *Times* to apologize for an attack on Irish members. The French Chamber of Deputies, 315 to 186, votes confidence in the Ministry. Amendments to the German Army Bill are rejected by the Reichstag Committee.

Friday, February 17.

The Senate discusses Mr. Sherman's amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill authorizing the issue of 3 per cent. bonds. The House passes the Pension Bill, and takes up the Post-office Appropriation Bill; consideration of the Railroad Coupler Bill is postponed till Tuesday. J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, accepts the Secretaryship of Agriculture, tendered by Mr. Cleveland. A peace agreement, virtually conceding to the Republicans all their demands, is signed by representatives of the conflicting parties in Kansas. It is said that Governor McKinley is financially embarrassed on account of having endorsed heavily for the now bankrupt Youngstown (Ohio) Stamping Company. Damaging reports cause heavy sales of Reading stock on the Philadelphia Exchange, and made the stock a leading feature in the decline on the New York Exchange. The New York Assembly passes the Speedway Bill. In New York City, Presbyterians issue a letter urging the cessation of dogmatic warfare in their Church.

In the House of Commons, the Home-Rule Bill has its first reading; adverse speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen, replied to by Mr. Morley. Latest news from Hawaii reports all quiet; martial law was declared off by the Provisional Government February 5th; annexation sentiment is said to be growing. In the German Reichstag, Chancellor von Caprivi denounces the Agrarian and Anti-Semitic parties, and declares he will not resign his office.

Saturday, February 18.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman's amendment authorizing an issue of 3 per cent. bonds is agreed to; the appointment of Judge Howell E. Jackson as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is confirmed. In the House, the Post-office Appropriation Bill is discussed. Mr. Carlisle spends the day at Lake Wood with the President-elect. General E. A. Carr, U. S. A., files with the President a protest against his retirement. By a decision of the Court in Kansas the legality of the Republican Lower House is by implication upheld. Paul Neumann, envoy of the deposed Queen of Hawaii arrives in Washington and talks with Senators at the Capitol. The Northern Pacific Railroad investigating committee made a report condemning the present management of the road.

The new Irish Home-Rule Bill is published. Mr. MacInnes (Liberal) is elected to Parliament for Hexham, and Mr. Jordan (anti-Parnellite) for South Meath. Popular agitation in favor of the German Army Bill is increasing. The striking cotton spinners in Lancashire agree to accept a reduction of 2½ per cent. in wages.

Sunday, February 19.

Senator Hill and Senator-elect Murphy hold a conference with Governor Flower in regard to the proposed charter legislation. Reading Railroad officials hold conferences in Philadelphia with a number of the heavy stockholders of the company. Bishop Wigger, of Newark, is rebuked by Monsignor Satolli, in a letter. In New York City, the Catholic Club celebrates the Pope's golden jubilee. Bishop Potter's side of the controversy with Bishop Cox is presented.

Sixty thousand persons gather in St. Peter's Church, Rome, where the Pope officiates at the special jubilee mass. Queensland is again threatened with floods; Brisbane and other places are partly under water. Baron Bleichroder, the Berlin banker, dies.

Monday, February 20.

In the Senate, the Sundry Civil Bill discussed, and public buildings items approved. In the House, the New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill and the Naval and Agricultural Appropriation Bills are passed. Both Houses of the New York Legislature adjourn on account of the death of Senator Hagan. W. N. Roach (Dem.), of Fargo, is chosen United States Senator from North Dakota. On application of ex-Senator T. C. Platt, a bondholder, the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia appoints receivers of the Reading Railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company. A. A. McLeod, Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, and E. P. Wilbur. In New York City, the stock market is excited and lower, the chief feature being Reading shares; heavy declines occur in Reading bonds; money loans up to 12 per cent., but closes easier. Counselor John W. Goff is fined \$200 by Recorder Smyth for contempt of Court in the Gardner trial.

A revolution is said to be imminent in Santo Domingo on account of popular opposition to the concession recently granted to an American syndicate. The Colombian Government grants a temporary extension of the Panama Canal concession. M. Philine Elie Le Royer, President of the French Senate, resigns. It is rumored that Deputies Reinach, Floquet, and Clemenceau are about to resign their seats. The Portuguese Ministry resigns, owing to the failure of the Cortes to approve their financial schemes. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are invited to visit the Queen at Windsor. The British supplementary civil service estimates include an item of £20,600 for the compensation of Bering Sea sealers in 1891.

"It will be the English people's Word Book."—THEO. W. HUNT, *Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Princeton.*

MEMORANDA FROM THE EDITORS' DESK.

FUNK & WAGNALLS' STANDARD DICTIONARY

THIS DICTIONARY WILL EMBODY MANY NEW PRINCIPLES IN LEXICOGRAPHY; AND WILL CONTAIN NEARLY 2,200 PAGES ABOUT THE SIZE OF THIS PAGE; OVER 4,000 ILLUSTRATIONS, MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THIS WORK; OVER 200,000 WORDS; OVER 100,000 MORE WORDS THAN IN ANY OTHER SINGLE-VOLUME DICTIONARY.

PRICE WHEN ISSUED, \$12.00. AT \$7.00 TO ADVANCE SUBSCRIBERS. One Dollar Extra Discount to Subscribers for "The Literary Digest." Satisfaction guaranteed. See Acceptance Blank below.

An Answer to a Question Often Asked—"The Standard Will Be the Ultimate Appeal"—"Better than any Single-Volume Dictionary now in Existence for Daily Use"—"Pronunciations Admirably Indicated."

Manner of Writing the Possessive Case.

"There seems to be a widespread difference in the manner in which various newspapers, magazines and books indicate the possessive case of nouns ending with the hissing sound. Some persons write: 'Thomas's house stands near Jones's barn,' but others, apparently as well educated, write: 'Thomas' house stands near Jones' barn.' Will you please tell me what will be the plan followed by your new Standard Dictionary?

"BELLEVILLE, N. J. WILLIAM CORN."

We take the following from the rules which govern our editors in their work upon the Dictionary:

XIX.—FORMATION OF THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

GENERAL RULE.—Nouns, whether singular or plural, not ending in an *s* or *z* sound, form their possessive cases by adding an *s* preceded by an apostrophe; as, *man*, possessive *man's*; *men*, possessive *men's*.

GENERAL RULE.—In nouns, whether singular or plural, if ending in a sibilant sound (*s*, *x*, *ce*, *se*, or a dental *ge*), for the sake of euphony and ease in pronunciation, avoid the addition of the *s* and use only the apostrophe in forming the possessive case; as, the *princess's* fate; for *conscience's*, *resemblance's*, or *righteousness's* sake. 'There's a partridge' wing saved.'—SHAKESPEARE, *Much Ado About Nothing*, act 2, scene 1.

Special Cases.

"(1) Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound form their possessives by adding the apostrophe and *s*, except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound (so that three sibilants would be brought together); as *James's* reign; *Jones's* hat; a *fox's* skin.

"(2) Singular dissyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound form the possessive with the apostrophe and *s*, unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant or the last syllable is unaccented; as, *Porus's* defeat; *Moses's* face; *Jesus's* disciples; *Laplace's* theory; *Hortense's* fate.

"(3) Singular nouns of more than two syllables and ending in a sibilant sound do not form the possessive case with the apostrophe and *s* unless a principal or secondary accent falls on the last syllable; as, *Boniface's* mistake; *Quackenbos's* Rhetoric; *Orosius's* History.

GENERAL RULE.—Plural nouns ending in *s* form their possessives by writing an apostrophe after the *s*; as *horses'*, *cats'*.

General Rules for Pronunciation.

"When the *s*, added as a sign of the possessive, will coalesce with the terminating sound of the noun it is pronounced in the same syllable; when it will not coalesce, as an added syllable; as, *John's*; *Charles's* (pronounced *Charles'is*).

NOTE.—The rules here stated are formulated on the basis of tendency and usage, and are in

general accordance with most of the leading grammatical authorities, as Maetzner, Fowler, Ramsey, Whitney, etc. The following statement of Swinton embodies the opinion of some other writers:

"When the nominative singular ends in a sound hard to pronounce, it has been usual to mark the possessive singular by writing merely the apostrophe; as, *Socrates' wife*; *conscience' sake*. But it is better in all cases to form the possessive singular by writing the apostrophe *s* (*'s*). It is better to write *Moses's* law than *Moses' law*; *Charles's* book than *Charles' book*. Whether it shall be pronounced or not is a matter of euphony."—SWINTON'S *Progressive English Grammar*, pt. I., ch. 3, Case, p. 36."

Delighted with Every Detail of the Work—It Will in Deed and in Truth be the STANDARD Dictionary the Ultimate Appeal.

"I take pleasure in adding my sentiments of appreciation for the many and marvelous merits of the work proposed. An examination of the sample pages tends to but greatly enhance, and more than fully satisfy, the expectations aroused. They show very many improvements over the ordinary methods of English dictionaries, which it now seems marvelous were never adopted before.

"1st. The first thing of merit which strikes one in looking over the sample pages is that the common noun commences with a small letter and proper names with a capital. This distinction at a glance will be of great advantage to the young learner.

"2d. The second great advance in dictionary evolution is that the pronunciation and present meaning of the word, *i. e.*, that for which 99 out of every 100 consult a dictionary, are placed *first*, immediately after the word, and are followed by the really secondary meanings and etymology, which is of importance, yet of secondary importance.

"3d. The third admirable merit noted is the adoption of the scientific alphabet recommended by the American Philological Association, and the introduction in the body of the work, in their alphabetical place, of the improved spelling by that association, together with, in proper place, the usual spelling of the several words passed upon by the association. This is the very best method possible of placing the stamp of approval upon the much-needed reform advocated by the association, and for its general adoption by the people.

"4th. I am very much pleased with the *conciseness*, yet fullness and accuracy, of the definitions. Being specially interested in science, I naturally searched out the scientific definitions. I turned to *abalone*, and I was charmed to find that its description not only gave a *clearer*, *fuller* idea of the animal than any other dictionary, but much more than even the Standard Natural History.

"I am delighted by the article on the letter *A* in its tracing the history of the character with its ancient Greek and Phœnician forms. I hope this treatment of the letter *A* will be followed by a like treatment of every letter of our English alphabet. The information thus imparted will surprise many of even high scholarship. I have been for over 35 years especially interested in ancient coins, and have one of the finest collections in America. In the study of these coins I was astonished to find that our English alphabet characters are more ancient than those of the *classic Greek*, and that the most ancient Greek characters were essentially the same as ours.

"I am delighted with every detail of the Standard Dictionary, and besides the suggestions above, which I think probably you have already determined upon, I can think of nothing needed to make it perfect. I believe that it will be in deed and in truth the STANDARD—the *Ultimate Appeal*."

"J. R. EATON,

(Professor of Natural Sciences),
"WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE."

Much Pleased with the General Plan and Special Features—Better than any Single-Volume Dictionary now in Existence for Daily Use.

"The general plan of the work pleases me much; and of special features, particularly the treatment of synonyms and antonyms, of prepositions, of spelling and pronunciation, and of compounds. . . . If the work is completed with the care which the names of the editors lead one to expect, the Dictionary will certainly meet my own daily needs better than any single-volume dictionary now in existence, and I shall be glad to help extend its use as widely as possible."

"THOMAS D. GOODELL,

(Professor in Yale University).
"New Haven, Conn."

A Dictionary for General Use—Pronunciations Admirably Indicated.

"If carried out in the line of the specimen pages printed, it cannot fail to be a valuable addition to the lexicographical material of the language, and will be, besides, a practical and available dictionary for general use. Pronunciations are admirably indicated."

"WM. H. CARPENTER,

(Professor in Columbia College).
"New York."

Our Special Advance Offer,

soon to cease, is clearly shown by the following

ACCEPTANCE BLANK,

which please read, sign, and return, or a copy of it:

Messrs. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

18 AND 20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

I accept your offer for a copy of your Dictionary (bound in sheep), and herewith forward you ONE DOLLAR in part payment for the same, and will forward you the remaining SIX DOLLARS when you notify me that it is ready for delivery. It is understood that if I am not satisfied with the work I shall be at liberty to send it back within three days after I receive it, and you will return my money.

Signed.....

P. O.....

Date.....State.....

* If you are a subscriber for "The Literary Digest" cancel this SIX by writing over it the word FIVE.

Two dollars extra will be charged if wanted in two volumes.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 18-20 Astor Place, New York.

You can buy a chimney to fit your lamp that will last till some accident happens to it.

Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass" is that chimney.

You can have it—your dealer will get it—if you insist on it. He may tell you it costs him three times as much as some others. That is true. He may say they are just as good. Don't you believe it—they may be better for him; he may like the breaking.

Pittsburgh.

GEO. A. MACBETH CO

At What Age Should Girls Marry?

Chapter 12 of Frances E. Willard's "How to Win"—a charming book for girls—discusses the question, "At What Age Should Girls Marry?" Introduction by Rose E. Cleveland. "Its tone is healthy and true."—*Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks*. Cloth, square 12mo. Price, \$1.00, post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.

If You Have a Garden, OR A FARM, OR A HORSE, OR POULTRY, OR A COW, OR AN ORCHARD,

You Will Be Interested in the
Following:

A CHANCE TO OBTAIN A COPY, AT HALF PRICE

(And Satisfaction Guaranteed, or Money Refunded),

OF THE PEOPLE'S

FARM AND STOCK CYCLOPEDIA

WHAT IT IS.

THE FARM AND STOCK CYCLOPEDIA is the ripe work of one who is himself a farmer. Waldo F. Brown, the author, has been a farmer for more than forty years, and his great work is the matured fruit of observation and experience, extending to every topic relative to the care of the home, the garden, the orchard and the field. Mr Brown is one of the best known writers and lecturers in the country on agricultural topics. He was assisted by a corps of special contributors and editors, each a specialist in his department.

It is printed from large, new type, on fine, cream-tinted paper made expressly for it, comprised in one large, Royal Octavo Volume of NEARLY 1,250 PAGES, richly embellished, with nearly 400 APPROPRIATE ILLUSTRATIONS. It is elegantly and substantially bound in cloth.

The Farm and Stock Cyclopaedia is one of the very best works ever prepared on the management of the farm and rearing of the stock. It embraces comprehensive and practical treatises on farm topics of every description, including: General Farm Management; Farm Fencing; Farm Drainage; Manures; The Soil and Its Improvement; Grasses and Clover; Corn; Wheat and Miscellaneous Crops; Root Crops; Fruit on the Farm; Gardening and Truck Farming; Insects Injurious to the Farm, Garden and Orchard; Timber Growing for Profit; The Home and Its Surroundings; Small Farms for the Poor; Handy Things About the Farm (a wonderfully valuable and suggestive chapter); The Horse, History; The Horse, Breeding; The Horse, Buying and Selling; The Horse, Anatomy and Physiology; Hygiene and Sanitary Condition of the Farm; The Ass and the Mule; Diseases of Horses; Cattle, History and Description of Breeds; Cattle, General Management; Cattle, Soling and Ensilage; Cattle, the Dairy; Cattle Herding; Diseases of Cattle; Swine and Their Management; Swine, Description of Breeds; Swine, Housing and Fattening; Sheep; Poultry; Poultry, Diseases and Their Remedies; Bees and Bee Culture; The Chemistry of Food and Feeding; The Barn and Barn Yard; Agricultural Aphorisms, etc., etc., etc., including Statistics, Tables, Measures, and a large fund of general information for every day use. A copious Index to the entire work is also given.

WHAT THEY SAY WHO HAVE COPIES OF THIS WORK.

"I think it fine. Every farmer should have a copy. It would impart information that could save many dollars in all lines of his business."—*From C. A. Hunt, farmer, of Wisconsin.*

"It is worth \$10 to any live farmer. It is the best book of the kind I have ever seen."—*From C. A. Graves, farmer, of Minnesota.*

"The work is worth five times its cost, and should be in the house of every one who is a tiller of the soil or a stock grower."—*R. M. Turner, Michigan.*

"It is better than similar books sold through here by agents for seven and eight dollars."—*From R. S. Cornack, of Kansas.*

"The more I examine it the more I like it. 'Tis worth several times its cost. No farmer can afford to be without this splendid work."—*From William Loven, of Kentucky.*

"It is a valuable book for experienced farmers, and especially so to the 'inexperienced.'"—*From John H. Crane, of New York.*

OPINIONS FROM OTHER PRACTICAL SOURCES.

From the Journal of Agriculture, St. Louis, Mo.

"The opening chapter of each part is worth far more than the cost of the work."

From the Rural New Yorker.

"Far too much of the agricultural literature of these days is written by men of little or no practical knowledge. There is too much theory and too little actual experience. It is too much the blind leading the blind. We are glad to get hold of a book that actually smells of the soil. 'The People's Farm and Stock Cyclopaedia' is filled with plain, practical common sense, written by men who know how to do, as well as to direct others. All the subjects are treated in a plain, practical way that is within the comprehension of every farmer."

From the Texas Farmer.

"The contents of this book are so comprehensive, practical and thorough, that we do not see what could have been added to make it more valuable. The livestock department, comprising 800 pages, is hardly equaled by any publication we have seen, and is certainly surpassed by none. It is of inestimable value to every farmer in the land."

The Rugged Child

is largely an "outdoor" product. Fresh air and exercise usually produce sound appetite and sound sleep. Sickly children obtain great benefit from



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites, a fat-food rapid of assimilation and almost as palatable as milk.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

From William R. Lazenby, Director Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The work is a vast compendium of just such things as the man on the farm most needs to know. It has the rare merit of being written in language that all can understand, and to commend such practices and improvements as every farmer may adopt. It combines the experience of the past with the best knowledge of the present."

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

We have made arrangements whereby we will be able by April 1st to supply our readers with an edition of just 1,250 copies of this famous work at **half price**. The price of this grand, Twelve-pound Volume, cloth-bound, nearly 1,200 PAGES, Royal Octavo, FOUR HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS, is \$4.50. Those who now sign and return to us the acceptance blank given below will secure one of the special, limited edition of 1,250 copies, same in every respect, paper, binding, etc., as is now selling for \$4.50, at \$2.25 per copy, carriage prepaid by us. No money need be sent now. Remember, we guarantee satisfaction.

Sign, Fill in, and Return to us the following Order Blank, or a Copy of it.

ADVANCE ORDER BLANK.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

18 and 20 Astor Place, New York:

Please enter my name for a copy of "The Farm and Stock Cyclopaedia," at \$2.25, carriage prepaid by you. It is understood that the volume I am to receive is to be in all respects, printing, binding, paper, etc., equal to the regular copies, price, \$4.50 each. I will send you \$2.25 for the book when you notify me that it is ready for delivery. **If not satisfied with the book I will return it within three days, and you will return my money.**

Sign name in full.....

P. O.

County.....

Date..... State.....

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.